

For Mao, Chinese Sainthood of a Sort

By Nicholas D. Kristof

BEIJING — In his lifetime, Mao Zedong reshaped a nation and saw his image dance on lapel buttons of hundreds of millions of fervent supporters. But now, 15 years after his death, he has scored an even more remarkable achievement.

"He's become a god," a taxi driver said matter-of-factly, pointing to the Mao portrait dangling like an amulet from his rear-view mirror.

Turning Mao into a god is not so peculiar to Chinese as it might seem to Westerners. The Chinese pantheon is cluttered with thousands of folk gods, rather like saints in the West, to whom people pray for intervention: to relieve illness, to grant a son, to protect from demons.

Many of these gods — like Mazu, who protects fishermen, or Guan Gong, who looks after many restaurants and shops — were apparently historical figures who lived centuries ago. Deification is more unusual for recent figures, and Mao may be the first atheist to become a god.

The most obvious signs of Mao's new status are the photos of him that an estimated millions of car and truck drivers display on their vehicles as good-luck charms. In some areas, a third or more of the vehicles bear the Mao portrait, and, throughout China, stories buzz of people surviving miraculously from terrible accidents because of their Mao photos.

"I heard there was a convoy of 15 cars, and every one got in a bad accident except the two that had Chairman Mao's picture," said a 29-year-old taxi driver in Beijing. "And in some places, like Shandong Province, I hear that for traffic safety reasons they don't even let you on the road unless you've got your Chairman Mao photo out."

Of course, not everyone believes in the divinity of Mao, and some display his image simply because it is the trendy thing to do. But many drivers all over China say they hang up a Mao portrait mainly for protection against bad luck.

"It started in the south, and people found that cars displaying Chairman Mao's photo hardly ever have accidents," said a 40-year-old driver from Hebei Province. "So it spread throughout the country."

Gods come and go in China, and it is unclear how long Mao will remain in the pantheon. In Guangzhou, where cadres first started displaying the Mao portraits, the trend seems to be passing; fewer Mao images are visible now than a year ago.



On watch at Beijing's Monument to the People's Heroes was a straw-hatted policeman, one of many on duty before the anniversary of the Tiananmen crackdown.

In any case, the deification of Mao reverses a trend of gradually demystifying the chairman, who led the Communist revolution in 1949 and dominated China until his death in 1976. In the 1980s, official newspapers carried sharp criticisms of Mao, and most institutions and cities removed his sculptures from prominent places.

Some Chinese, particularly intellectuals, revile Mao for his disastrous economic policies and repression.

During the Tiananmen student movement in 1989, three protesters expressed their distaste for him by throwing paint at his enormous portrait overlooking Tiananmen Square.

Just hours after the portrait had been defaced, the heavens opened up with a drenching rain. That storm, believers say, was the first clear indication of Mao's divinity.

Pictures of Mao started appearing in cars

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Danes Reject EC Unity Treaty In First Rebuff to Maastricht

By Craig R. Whitney

COPENHAGEN — Danish voters narrowly rejected the treaty on European union in a referendum today, throwing into confusion the European Community's plans to build political and monetary unity on the foundations of its economic strength as the world's most powerful trading bloc.

Asked to say a simple yes or no to the treaty on monetary and political union that European leaders had signed in Maastricht, the Netherlands last December, Danes said "no" by 50.7 percent and "yes" by 49.3 percent.

Fear of being overwhelmed by larger neighbors in a federal Europe that would swallow up Danish sovereignty, a longtime concern here, seemed to be the main reason for the rejection.

The narrow Danish majority against — 1,652,999 votes no, to 1,606,730 yes — left nobody knowing quite what to do.

[European Community foreign ministers will hold an emergency meeting in Oslo on Thurs-

day to discuss the implications of the Danish vote, Reuters reported from Brussels.]

[A spokesman for Portugal, which currently holds the EC presidency, said the meeting would take place in conjunction with a scheduled meeting of NATO ministers.]

Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, whose minority coalition government, along with all Danish newspapers and most labor unions and employers' associations, had urged voters to give their approval to the treaty, said after the vote was in that he accepted the fact that the plan had been defeated.

Danish politicians of all parties, most of which had been urging their contrary voters for weeks to vote yes, said that they would hold a crisis meeting Wednesday morning to plan their next steps.

Other European countries will have to make their own decisions on what to do.

With politicians in Germany already having second thoughts about the treaty's plans to replace their powerful and stable Deutsche

mark with a more amorphous European currency, and constitutional arguments raging there and in France, opposition to the treaty elsewhere could get a powerful boost now that Danes have voted against it.

Danish voters had been hesitating for weeks whether to be for monetary union and greater political cooperation, but the latest public opinion polls had forecast a yes vote.

What effect the surprise rejection would have on other European countries' plans to proceed with ratification votes was not clear.

But Carl Bildt, the prime minister of Sweden, which along with Austria, Finland, and Austria, has already applied to join the Community, said that Sweden would go ahead with its application, Switzerland and perhaps Norway are expected to do so shortly.

The next hurdle is to come in Ireland on June 18, when voters there were to cast ballots in a referendum on the treaty that was complicated

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Earth Summit, Meet 'Villain' America

By James Brooke

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Earth Summit officially opens here on Wednesday, but already "villain," "party pooper" and "Uncle Grubby" are being used to describe the Bush administration, reviving anti-American sentiment rarely seen in international forums since the Vietnam War.

"The mood in Brazil is that the United States will be the biggest villain of the conference," said Fabio Feldman, a Social Democratic congressman in Brazil. "U.S. intransigence is recreating the polarized atmosphere of the 1960s: all civil society and the press against the U.S."

Traditionally centrist Brazilian magazines and newspapers are taking an increasingly harsh tone, accusing the Bush administration of draining content from what Brazilians proudly predict to be history's largest gathering of heads of state.

Veja, a Brazilian newsweekly, calling President George Bush "Uncle Grubby" and "Mr. Smoke," told its million readers, "Bush comes to Rio as Earth Summit enemy." In contrast,

Japan was hailed as the world's "first environmental superpower."

The hostility boiled over with the news that Mr. Bush would not sign a bio-diversity treaty when he comes here June 11 to 13. Mr. Bush agreed to appear briefly only after timetables and targets were withdrawn from the text of a second treaty, on climate change.

"Our feeling is that the world is doing what it

should to organize these vast areas, and that the U.S. is not prepared to join, that the U.S. is isolated," said Marco Azambuja, Brazil's chief negotiator. "What's the point of a major treaty if the U.S. is not on board?"

American efforts to turn the tide in public opinion have been fruitless. William K. Reilly, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, gave a long interview by satellite Thursday to journalists in Latin America and Europe. Jornal do Brasil, an influential daily, ran the interview with an explanation that Mr. Reilly "will have one of the less desirable jobs of the Earth Summit, that of party-pooper."

Reflecting the anti-American mood here, Carlos Minc, a leftist Rio state deputy, posed with his new "lie-o-meter." The device, featuring a caricature of Pinocchio, was designed to reflect mendacity levels emanating from televised speeches from the official conference hall. For demonstration purposes, Mr. Minc placed a "U.S.A." plaque on the device and pulled

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Japan's Act in Disarray

The Japanese could take a leading role on the international stage, if they get their act together. Page 2.

Asia Sets the CO₂ Pace

Rapid industrialization pushed Asia ahead of North America as the largest emitter of carbon dioxide. Page 2.

Perot Sounds Out Kirkpatrick For 2d Spot as Primaries End

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — It was fitting that voters in California, land of earthquakes and urban upheaval, closed the topsy-turvy U.S. primary election season Tuesday without settling much at all.

The questions of winter and spring only loomed larger: Will President George Bush's approval rating, down to 35 percent, continue to slide? Will Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas seek skittish convention delegates in line until the Democratic convention? Will the attention being paid to Ross Perot, the unannounced independent candidate, subside?

Speculation in political circles remained as rampant as voter disgust, and much of the talk focused on Mr. Perot. On Tuesday, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the political scientist and former Democrat who served as Ronald Reagan's United Nations ambassador, was said to be

high on Mr. Perot's list of possible

vice presidential running mates. Unidentified Republican sources told The Associated Press that Mrs. Kirkpatrick was being sounded out for the job, one calling the discussions "hot and heavy."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had no comment, but has spoken approvingly of Mr. Perot. A Perot spokesman called the speculation premature, and said serious discussions were not taking place with anyone. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is currently a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research organization.

Further speculation on Tuesday concerned whether two seasoned operatives, Edward Rollins and Hamilton Jordan, would join the Perot campaign. Mr. Rollins was the chief political aide to Mr. Reagan, a Republican, and Mr. Jordan was campaign manager and chief of staff for President Jimmy Carter, a Democrat.

Although Mr. Clinton was

poised for a comfortable victory in the California primary, surveys of voters as they exited the polls had to be troubling to his backers. In Ohio, for example, where another big-state primary was held Tuesday, 46 percent of Democratic voters said they would prefer Mr. Perot in the fall, while 42 percent favored Mr. Clinton, according to CNN.

As primary voters cast ballots in New Jersey, Alabama, New Mexico and Montana, in addition to California and Ohio, two opinion surveys issued by news organizations provided essentially the same unsettled result: Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perot are each favored by roughly a third of likely voters.

A CBS News poll showed Mr. Bush ahead and Mr. Perot third, while an ABC News-Washington Post poll showed Mr. Perot leading

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Heyday Over for Japan Banks

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — After a decade of growth that left them towering over the world financial system, Japan's big commercial banks have been forced to hit the brakes on their global expansion.

They have been hobbled by a problem many Japanese thought afflicted only the West: billions of dollars worth of bad loans.

The pullback from what had seemed an unstoppable march to dominance amounts to a significant shift in the balance of financial power and is likely to be felt on foreign stock exchanges and industrial centers, as well as in Japan, bankers and analysts said.

As the flood of Japanese money dries up, borrowers are already having to give their banks slightly higher profit margins to obtain certain kinds of loans and guarantees than they did a year ago, even though interest rates are broadly lower. Some riskier ventures, like takeovers that rely on borrowed money, are finding it far more difficult to borrow funds.

The result, many analysts say, is likely to be a market in which banks win business based on ideas and efficiency rather than with financial muscle alone.

"The Japanese banking system has outlived its purpose in its current form, and it should be scaled back," said Akio Mikuni, president of Mikuni & Co., Japan's only independent credit rating agency.

"When this was a closed system banks could just consider size and not worry about profitability. But the system is opened now, and the banks are going to have to pay for having been slow to realize the effects of that fact."

Adding to the anxiety about the extent of the banks' problems is a striking lack of information on just how many loans at the Japanese banks have become uncollectible.

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WARMTH OF HUMAN KINDNESS — An elderly woman refugee from Bosnia-Herzegovina resting in bed in a sports center in the coastal city of Split. More than 900 refugees have found shelter there. Near Sarajevo, Serbs machine-gunned a UN aid convoy. Two people were wounded. Page 5.

Trapped in a Room As Sarajevo Dies

Cut Off by Snipers a Month, Teacher Witnesses Carnage

By Blaine Harden

BELGRADE — Mario Susko, a professor of American literature, has not been able to leave his shell-scarred apartment building in suburban Sarajevo for 32 days.

"We are absolutely sealed off," Mr. Susko said in a telephone interview Monday. "I have two Yugoslav Army tanks and three armored personnel carriers whose gun barrels are looking up at me through the window of my living room."

A tank shell gutted an apartment on the first floor last week, he said, and snipers shoot at anyone who tries to leave or enter.

Since May 1, no food has been allowed into Mr. Susko's area of town, a cluster of buildings constructed for the 1984 Winter Olympics. The suburb, called Dobrinja, has been sealed off by Serbian forces as part of their attempt to carve out ethnic partitions in the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The "ethnic cleansing" has destroyed much of what used to be the third-largest city in what was Yugoslavia. Hundreds of people have been killed there, tens of thousands are growing desperately hungry, and international relief is being kept out by the Serbs.

The six ethnically mixed families left in Mr. Susko's building have pooled their food and usually eat one common meal in the afternoon, mostly bread and tea. There is enough food left, Mr. Susko said, for about six more days.

A wasteful feast was forced on his building last week after the electricity failed. Food in freezers thawed, and everyone ate as much as they could as fast as they could. What went bad and could not be

eaten had to be shoved out a door or tossed out windows.

Before the siege, Dobrinja was the finest modern apartment complex in Bosnia. Now it stinks of rotting food and uncollected garbage.

Mr. Susko, an ethnic Croat with a Ph.D. in American literature from the State University of New York in Stony Brook, said he sleeps in his clothes in an interior hallway of his apartment.

His wife, an ethnic Serb, and his 16-year-old daughter sleep in their clothes one floor down in the less-cloped interior hallway of an abandoned apartment.

They all sleep in their clothing, he said, because shelling sometimes gets bad at night and they have to run to the basement.

"Our mood varies from deep gloom to uncontrollable laughter," Mr. Susko said. "The fighting around us is a strange thing. All of a sudden everything explodes. Then it dies down to a desperate silence. Then it may start again."

"The good thing is that none of us in our building is over 55 years old. Older people in other nearby buildings are being hit much harder, physically and mentally. In one building where there are many older people, they have had to bury seven bodies. They were buried right outside the front entrance in a small patch of grass."

Mr. Susko, 51, has found that life under siege is easier on his nerves if he does not have to wake up every morning to the howl and crash of big guns. The Serbs have artillery positions in the hills around Sarajevo often begin pounding the

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Kiosk

Gorbachev Gets Yeltsin Warning

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, stung by criticism from Mikhail S. Gorbachev over the course of economic transformation, has warned him to stop his criticism for fear of the consequences.

In a statement Tuesday, of saying "political tension" and undermining attempts to overcome the chaos left by Marxist rule. The tone reflected Mr. Yeltsin's exasperation with Mr. Gorbachev for trying to keep a high profile six months after stepping down.

General News

Drug ads in medical journals found to be misleading. Page 3.
In the Crimea, a mix of independence aspirations. Page 4.

Dow Close

3,384.10
Down 17.11

The Dollar

DM 1.6155
Pound 1.815
Yen 127.60
FF 5.436

Arthur Schlesinger, the Liberals' Guru, Gives Them a Shock

By John F. Harris

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., at age 74, has found himself in the middle of an unexpected and altogether unbecoming spat.

Last year he wrote a book decrying what he sees as a worrisome decline in the way schools teach the American past. The current fashion of "politically correct" education, he says, puts far too much emphasis on America as a collection of angry and self-conscious groups, "the reduction of history into ethnic cheerleading."

Not long after, Mr. Schlesinger's name came up in a speech by Leonard Jeffries, the radical black studies professor at the City College of New York. Mr. Schlesinger, he said, is "a sick and devilish and dirty and dastardly" man, his book "a devilish

volume... a political trap passing off as a scholarly document," and the people who read and talk about it a group of "pimps and prostitutes parading."

It's a strange world that brings us this. Mr. Schlesinger, the lifelong liberal and civil-rights supporter, the aged veteran of Americans for Democratic Action, the aide to Adlai E. Stevenson and John F. Kennedy, is now Satan in the eyes of some militant black intellectuals.

If Mr. Schlesinger is flustered by such hostile attention from such a surprising quarter, he keeps it well disguised. His eyes twinkle a bit behind the horn-rimmed glasses, his face crinkles into a slightly mischievous smile — a look of supreme and amused detachment.

"What the hell," he says dryly. "You have to call them as you see them. This, too, shall pass."

Mr. Schlesinger, who has lived in New York

since his Washington days as a Kennedy aide, once described himself as a "writer of excessively long books." His latest, "The Disuniting of America," upsets the trend. It is just 138 pages before the index and notes. The writer said he polished it off in a couple of weeks last summer. Most readers could do the same in a couple of hours.

Almost by accident, a book that Mr. Schlesinger had no plans to write until he got caught up in a controversy over the New York public school curriculum has become a hit. Last week was its ninth consecutive on The New York Times's best-seller list. "What miracle of levitation is keeping it there I don't know," Mr. Schlesinger said recently at his office at the Graduate School of the City University of New York.

Partly, it's the draw of his name. Five decades after he published his first book, more than four decades since he won his first Pulitzer Prize, Mr.

Schlesinger is probably still the best-known U.S. historian. Some of his celebrity, of course, comes as much from his persona, including the ubiquitous bow tie, and his associations with the Kennedys as from his writing.

But partly it's because Mr. Schlesinger's small book is about a big topic. Its ostensible subject — What should we be teaching schoolchildren? — is an avenue for other questions. With all the things tearing us apart, what is it that can hold Americans together? And what is the historian's role in all this?

Mr. Schlesinger condemns those people who would twist and reinvent the past as a form of group therapy. He gives a particularly hard time of it to the Afrocentrists. These educators, he argues, in their enthusiasm to increase the self-esteem of

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The Spoils of Growth: Asia Outpaces North America on CO₂

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Asia, which is in the midst of rapid industrialization, has overtaken North America as the largest emitter of global-warming carbon dioxide from burning coal, oil and other fossil fuels, according to a survey by the Asian Development Bank.

The survey, made public before the Earth Summit opening Wednesday in Rio de Janeiro, also warned that emissions of sulfur dioxide, mainly from large coal-fired power stations in northern China, will create serious regional pollution from acid rain unless expensive control measures are applied.

When carried east by prevailing winds, the main impact of the acid rain will be felt in Japan and Korea as well as China.

Experts said Tuesday that the bank's study underlined the need for Japan to increase financial and technical assistance to developing countries in Asia to help pay for installing pollution control equipment and conserving energy.

Coal combustion already is a source of severe air pollution in China, especially in northern cities and industrial areas during winter. But only a small proportion of the pollution is carried over China's boundaries to Korea and Japan.

This will almost certainly change over the next 20 years as China embarks on an enormous expansion of electricity-generating plants that would burn up to 500 million tons of coal annually, according to Vaclav Smil, professor of geography at the University of Manitoba in Canada.

As a result, he said, northern China would become "easily the world's largest source" of acid rain pollution in the first decade of the 21st century, as sulfur and nitrogen oxides from the tall smokestacks are carried long distances by wind.

When sulfur and nitrogen oxides mix with water vapor in clouds they form weak sulfuric and nitric acid. This acid rain has polluted the atmosphere and caused extensive damage to forests and wildlife in Europe and North America.

The Asian Development Bank warned that serious environmental problems were now looming in Asia. The bank's survey covered energy use in China, India and Indonesia, the three largest nations in Asia and its leading coal producers.

China depends on coal for 76 percent of commercial energy requirements. In India, it is 54 percent. Indonesia is rapidly increasing its use of coal to generate power as a way of conserving its dwindling oil reserves.

The bank said that if rapid growth in energy demand in the three countries continued, carbon dioxide emissions would rise to nearly 1.9 billion tons in 2010, from 793 million tons in 1990.

In the early 1950s, Asia's carbon dioxide emissions from energy use were only about 12.5 percent of those from North America, the largest source of the greenhouse gases. But the bank said that by 1991, Asian emissions were estimated to have exceeded those from North America.

The buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, mainly by coal and oil use, is thought to cause about 60 percent of global warming. The bank said sulfur dioxide emissions from China would more than double in the next two decades, to 34 million tons a year in 2010.

Charles J. Johnson, head of the coal project at the East-West Center in Hawaii, said that there was an urgent need for industrialized nations to assist developing countries in coal pollution-control technology and financing.

"The need is particularly urgent for the world's largest coal consumer, China, which has plans to increase production by a massive 400 million tons by 2000," he said.

Mr. Smil said that China was unlikely to build coal-fired plants with expensive desulfurization units unless it was helped to do so. He said that one solution would be for Japan to pay the cost of installing pollution controls in China in exchange for a substantial share of power-plant building contracts to Japanese companies.



Getting down to earth, from left, Governor Leonel Brizola of Rio de Janeiro state, President Fernando Collor de Mello and Economy Minister Marcílio Marques Moreira of Brazil, and President Mário Soares of Portugal, plant trees at a school for poor children.

U.S. Chief at Summit Walks a Tightrope

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William K. Reilly, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, was in Europe last month explaining a plan to preserve the world's forests that President George Bush plans to introduce at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Only four days earlier, the Bush administration introduced legislation that called for cutting 4 million acres (1.6 million hectares) of ancient forests in the Pacific Northwest.

"This must be a very hard administration to read on the outside," said Mr. Reilly, who before joining the administration was president of the World Wildlife Fund. "It's hard for me to read sometimes from the inside."

Few issues, domestic or foreign, produce quite as much conflict in the White House as the environment. Like a float on a fishing line, Mr. Reilly's life in the administration has been up one week and down the next. Lately, administration fish stronger than he are trying to tug him completely out of sight.

As the Bush cabinet's sole professional environmentalist, Mr. Reilly has led fights in the last 10 months to protect U.S. wetlands, pre-

vent companies from secretly increasing toxic air pollution, and strengthen the administration's position on global warming. In each case, he has lost.

Despite these setbacks, Mr. Bush seems determined to extend important gestures that satisfy a cabinet officer's expectations about his value.

Three times in the last month Mr. Reilly has joined Mr. Bush for lunch to discuss environmental issues. And last week, Mr. Bush appointed Mr. Reilly as head of the U.S. delegation to the Rio conference, a position that will put him among the most visible and influential negotiators.

The Rio assignment will likely test Mr. Reilly's skills even more than usual, since he will have to defend many of the policies that he is on the record as disliking.

It has been a long three years since Mr. Reilly almost single-handedly put distance between Mr. Bush and the environmental record of President Ronald Reagan by proposing a more comprehensive clean-air law and arguing successfully for steep increases in the budget and the number of employees at the environmental agency.

Now the gathering momentum of what appears to be an administration attack on environmental laws worries Mr. Reilly. It is poking holes in the green sash the president has draped across his chest since 1988, when he promised to be the "environmental president."

Mr. Reilly's position as the guardian of nature has led to open fights with Vice President Dan Quayle and made him the focus of wisecracks in cabinet-level meetings.

In recent weeks, Mr. Reilly's setbacks have prompted repeated questions from outside the administration about whether Mr. Bush is setting the stage for his resignation. Environmental leaders in Washington say that might not be such a bad idea because if he stays, Mr. Reilly still affords the president a measure of respectability on environmental issues that they now contend he does not deserve.

To his critics in and out of the administration, Mr. Reilly is emphatic about his intention to remain.

"The answer is I have no plans to leave," he said. "Loyalty is a must at this level. I've won big in this administration. The Clean Air Act was a big victory. I've lost, too."

Japan Hasn't Found Act It Needs to Star in Rio

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — For a wealthy, technologically advanced and environmentally minded country like Japan, the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro could be a perfect opportunity to take a leadership position in world affairs.

After years as a supporting player behind the United States in all manner of international assemblies, Japan has hoped that this United Nations Conference on Environment and Development would be its chance to step into a starring role.

But the Japanese still do not have their act together.

The government said that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa "may or may not attend," and it was not even certain Tuesday who would lead the delegation to the talks that begin Wednesday. Government agencies are still feuding over how much Japan can spend to finance environmental protection abroad.

In sharp contrast to the popular image of a monolithic "Japan Inc.," the business community is badly split between those who would avoid restrictions on logging, whaling and other endeavors and those seeking safeguards.

Confusion reigns even though Japan is in the midst of an ecology boom. Labels such as "Green Power," "Pure Water," and "Our Earth" grace everything from beer cans to baby powder, and news organizations have focused on how individuals can help preserve the planet.

The concern of government officials and business leaders over Japan's international image goes back to the Gulf War.

Japan aligned itself with the U.S.-led alliance before and during the war against Iraq and contributed \$13 billion to the effort, raising federal taxes to pay for its contribution. Yet, because of uncertainty over the war and the public's lingering fear of any military role, Japan looked weak and hesitant to other nations.

Foreign leaders, including Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, declared that Japan had failed to fulfill its global obligations as an economic superpower. Domestic critics were saying the same thing.

"We took a lot of heat over the Gulf War, because we were just not ready to make the kind of active contribution the other nations expected," said Kazuo Aichi, a legislator from the governing Liberal Democratic Party and a former head of Japan's Environmental Protection Agency. "But environmental control is an area where we have been strong on our own, and we can play an important role in the world."

RIO: U.S. as 'Villain'

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Pinochio's nose off the chart. The news that Mr. Bush had offered \$150 million in new forest protective aid mollified few environmentalists in a nation that has the largest expanse of tropical forest in the world.

"We feel that the United States is trying to play clean their name before the conference," said João Paulo Capobianco, executive director of Brazil's largest environmental group, SOS Mata Atlântica.

The isolation of the United States seemed to take on a physical dimension in the RioCentro conference, where the United States has rented the smallest office space of any industrialized nation.

AUTHOR: Dissent on a PC Issue

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young blacks, are infusing the teaching of history with an ideology of racial separatism and with myths about the role ancient African civilization has played in the American past.

He writes: "The historian's goals are accuracy, analysis, and objectivity in the reconstruction of the past. . . . History as a weapon is an abuse of history."

Not that Mr. Schlesinger hasn't been accused sometimes of spinning history in favor of his own causes. His memoirs on the Kennedy administration, in which he worked as a special assistant, and his biography of Robert F. Kennedy, who became a close friend, are both standard works used heavily by other scholars. Both "A Thousand Days" and "Robert Kennedy and His Times," however, ignore or deal dismissively with the allegations of marital infidelity and compulsive ambition that other writers have considered important parts of the tale.

When it comes to extramarital affairs and other private conduct, Mr. Schlesinger's rule is that if the behavior doesn't demonstrably impair the performance of official duties, it's no business of either the journalist or the historian.

He's also been less successful in promoting his prognostication that the nation is on the verge of a liberal renaissance. He has long had a theory that U.S. politics operates on roughly a 30-year cycle, between moods of conservatism and liberalism, between periods of public purpose and private interest.

For at least the past six years, he's been saying a new liberal era is nearly at hand. Any day now. If not this year, then next.

Ruefully, Mr. Schlesinger acknowledges: "I should have known better than to ever put a date on it. Still I think the tide is turning. There's no question there's been a revulsion against the ideas and policies of the Reagan era."

"The Disuniting of America" began as a dissent the historian wrote

from the New York Social Studies Syllabus Review Committee. Mr. Schlesinger said he was "rather startled" by what he called the dubious history that New York was serving its schoolchildren.

The state's official curriculum, for example, tells students that the thinking of the Iroquois Confederacy was an important influence on the framers of the U.S. Constitution. "No other state curriculum offers this analysis of the making of the Constitution," he writes. "But then, no other state has so effective an Iroquois lobby."

Some historians wonder whether Schlesinger isn't getting a bit too worked up about all this. Similar debates over curricula have been going on for decades. A lot of non-sense has been embraced and later discarded to fit the fashions of the day. Meanwhile, what goes in the classroom seems to carry on much the same.

"I guess I'm less alarmed than he is," said James McPherson, a Civil War historian at Princeton University. "The curriculum is filtered through teachers, and they tend to be influenced more by the values of the local community than by some ideological agenda imposed from above."

But Mr. Schlesinger is concerned with more than curricula. He sees a broad drift in the intellectual world toward thinking of America in terms of groups, and far too little appreciation over common values of democracy that transcend all the groups.

"The multiethnic dogma," he writes, replaces "assimilation by fragmentation, integration by separatism."

In this complaint, the career liberal sounds strikingly similar to many conservatives. But he vigorously disputes any suggestion that he is moving to the right.

"I'm a liberal," he said. "My impression is that liberals appreciate this book. The political correctness movement is not a liberal movement. It is a movement of disillusioned radicals left over from the 1960s."

What right and left have always shared, he said, is their own certitude and "moral absolutism." The multiethnic crowd on the left, he said, no less than the old-style racists on the right, could use a little modesty.

For all his brooding tone in "The Disuniting of America," Mr. Schlesinger insists he isn't pessimistic about the future. Most black Americans, he said, have less interest in separatism and more faith in the melting pot than Leonard Jeffries and the militants who dominate the debate.

Oddly enough, for Mr. Schlesinger, even something like the Los Angeles riots helps prove his point. "The people in Los Angeles rioted because they wanted to be a full part of the American life, not because they wanted to be excluded,"



Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic front-runner, concluding his presidential primary campaign in Los Angeles at UCLA.

PRIMARY: Clouds in California

(Continued from page 1)

and Mr. Clinton third. At the moment, it seems, the nation's largest state prefers Mr. Perot. The Texas billionaire leads the latest California Poll with 38 percent, while Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton have 25 percent each. California independents were not permitted to vote in the Democratic and Republican primaries on Tuesday and Perot wrote in votes were not to be counted.

Conventional wisdom in this unconventional year would give a woman a strong shot at the No. 2 spot on a Perot ticket. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 65, is known in government and policy circles as a conservative foreign affairs specialist, and is often touted for national office. But the general public knows little about her.

Mr. Clinton needed badly to avoid defeat in California's Democratic primary to the state's former governor, Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. Although Mr. Clinton's eventual nomination appeared assured, Mr. Brown again warned Democrats that a Clinton candidacy would doom the party to "a ticket on the Titanic." A fair num-

ber of California Democrats were expected to vote for Paul E. Tsongas, even though the former Massachusetts senator has been out of the race for weeks.

The Clinton camp is likely to continue to wrestle with how to arrest the vague but widespread perception of the candidate as shady and insincere.

Mr. Bush long ago dispatched his Republican rival, Patrick J. Buchanan, but as he wins primary after primary, his efforts on the campaign trail seem to count for little. Many voters still say they feel betrayed by Mr. Bush, either because he signed a tax increase despite his 1988 "no new taxes" pledge or because he is perceived as having ignored serious domestic needs in favor of foreign policy pursuits.

If late surveys held up, the Democratic nominees for both U.S. Senate seats in California could be women — Dianne Feinstein, the former mayor of San Francisco, was expected to win, and Representative Barbara Boxer appeared to be the likeliest nominee for the other seat.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bush to Extend China Trade Status

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President George Bush will extend for another year preferential trade treatment for China, despite concerns about Beijing's human rights record and other issues, a senior administration official said on Tuesday.

Asked if there was any doubt Mr. Bush would extend the benefits, called most-favored-nation trade status, the official said, "There's no doubt in my mind."

Earlier, the administration suggested strongly this would be the case when the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, told a news conference that Mr. Bush would announce a decision later on Tuesday or on Wednesday. While Mr. Fitzwater declined to state flatly that Mr. Bush would extend the trade status, he said Mr. Bush did not believe economic sanctions were the best way to press China for improvements in its human rights record.

Gorbachev to Receive Award in Israel

JERUSALEM (AFP) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will receive the \$50,000 Harvey Prize this month from the Technion Institute of Technology in Haifa for his role in reducing regional tensions.

The former Soviet leader is to arrive in Israel on June 15 to receive the award. Mr. Gorbachev will also receive a doctorate from Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv. It will be his first trip to the region.

Mr. Gorbachev was still in power when the Soviet Union resumed diplomatic relations with Israel on Oct. 18, after a break initiated by Moscow during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Ramos's Staff Claims Manila Victory

MANILA (Reuters) — Fidel V. Ramos, the former defense minister, on Tuesday clinched a narrow victory in the Philippine presidential election with 23.5 percent of the vote, according to near-complete returns released by his staff. Opponents staged a protest walkout in Congress over one of the narrowest presidential margins in Philippine history.

A rival, Miriam D. Santiago, 46, an anti-graft crusader, accused the General Ramos of cheating, saying she was sure that electoral fraud prevented her winning by a landslide. "It was not casual," she said of the alleged fraud. "It was not limited to certain areas. It was wholesale," she said.

The Congress, whose job it is to officially proclaim the winner of the May 11 elections, is nowhere near completing its count. But based on almost-complete returns received by the Commission on Elections and released by Ramos staff members, he has an unbeatable total of 5.24 million votes.

20 Dead in Islamic Clashes in Kabul

KABUL (AP) — Iranian-backed rebels battled forces loyal to the Islamic caretaker government Tuesday, breaking three weeks of relative calm. At least 20 people were reported killed and more than 80 wounded. Rebel chiefs who replaced the regime of President Najibullah ordered a full security alert, and the militia that brought them to power took control of the capital. Tanks and armored vehicles that had all but disappeared rumbled again through the largely deserted streets.

The fighting involved the pro-Iranian Islamic Coalition Council of Afghanistan, which has refused to join the leadership that replaced Communist rule in April. A coalition of eight small guerrilla parties that represent Afghanistan's minority Shiites, the council is demanding at least five ministerial posts and three deputy ministries. The group claims to hold as many as 130 government buildings and installations around Kabul and a Scud missile base.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Taxi drivers in Paris plan a 24-hour strike starting Wednesday to protest a new drivers' license system.

International air traffic is recovering from levels depressed by the Gulf War and recession, the International Air Transport Association said Tuesday in Geneva. It said passenger traffic rose by 24 percent in April and was up 27 percent in the first four months of the year from the same period a year earlier.

A Swiss high-speed train crashed into the rear of a regional express train Tuesday morning at the station in Richterswil, 20 kilometers (12 miles) southeast of Zurich, injuring 37 persons, one seriously. Swiss Rail officials said there were delays on all local lines.

A \$1-environment tax on every passenger taking an international flight will be proposed by Egypt at this week's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Atif Obeid, Egypt's minister for cabinet affairs, said the money would go into an international fund to protect the environment.

Thai hotels are resisting cuts in room rates even though tourist arrivals have been falling sharply since soldiers shot and killed scores of protesters in Bangkok two weeks ago. Leading hoteliers responding to a poll said rates offered for April to September were already the lowest for the year and they planned no further cuts.

Major crime in midtown Manhattan fell sharply in the first four months of this year, continuing a major decline in crime in the area in recent years. New York City police officials attributed the decline in large measure to the presence of more officers on patrol, augmented by increased use of private security services.

The half-price domestic fare war touched off among U.S. airlines last week has ignited one of the most frantic ticket scrambles in the history of the industry. Customers have swamped reservation systems and ticket offices, hoping to buy tickets before the sale ends Friday. Volume is so heavy that the airlines have put employees on mandatory overtime, canceled days off and pressed every available hand to help.

Strikes in Italy called by air and rail employees were expected to disrupt traffic throughout the nation from Wednesday through Sunday. Most of the protests are aimed at a government decision to eliminate cost-of-living increases.

The Weather



North America
Showers will douse the South Atlantic coast Thursday, and rain will begin to pound southern Italy and southern France, while a cooling rain evolves over northern Italy and the Alps. London and Paris will have showers, then dry and cooler weather.

Europe
Southern Europe will have unsettled weather late this week. Thunderstorms will pound southern Italy and southern France, while a cooling rain evolves over northern Italy and the Alps. London and Paris will have showers, then dry and cooler weather.

Asia
Showers and thunderstorms will wet Korea and Japan Wednesday, and show-ers are possible Friday. Steady rain will hold in Taipei and Hong Kong with a few showers. Singapore, Bangkok and Manila will see rain with hot or mild thunder.

Europe	Today	Tomorrow	Europe	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	19/22	18/22	Belgium	14/17	14/17
Austria	12/21	12/21	Bulgaria	10/16	10/16
Denmark	14/17	14/17	Czech Rep.	10/16	10/16
France	14/17	14/17	Finland	10/16	10/16
Germany	14/17	14/17	Greece	10/16	10/16
Italy	14/17	14/17	Hungary	10/16	10/16
Netherlands	14/17	14/17	Ireland	10/16	10/16
Poland	14/17	14/17	Japan	14/17	14/17
Portugal	14/17	14/17	Korea	14/17	14/17
Spain	14/17	14/17	Latvia	10/16	10/16
Sweden	14/17	14/17	Lithuania	10/16	10/16
Switzerland	14/17	14/17	Norway	10/16	10/16
Turkey	14/17	14/17	Poland	14/17	14/17
U.K.	14/17	14/17	Romania	10/16	10/16
U.S.S.R.	14/17	14/17	Slovakia	10/16	10/16
Yugoslavia	14/17	14/17	Slovenia	10/16	10/16

Asia	Today	Tomorrow	Asia	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	19/22	18/22	Belgium	14/17	14/17
Austria	12/21	12/21	Bulgaria	10/16	10/16
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Switzerland	14/17	14/17	Norway	10/16	10/16
Turkey	14/17	14/17	Poland	14/17	14/17
U.K.	14/17	14/17	Romania	10/16	10/16
U.S.S.R.	14/17	14/17	Slovakia	10/16	10/16
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Poland	14/17	14/17	Japan	14/17	14/17
Portugal	14/17	14/17	Korea	14/17	14/17
Spain	14/17	14/17	Latvia	10/16	10/16
Sweden	14/17	14/17	Lithuania	10/16	10/16
Switzerland	14/17	14/17	Norway	10/16	10/16
Turkey	14/17	14/17	Poland	14/17	14/17
U.K.	14/17	14/17	Romania	10/16	10/16
U.S.S.R.	14/17	14/17	Slovakia	10/16	10/16
Yugoslavia	14/17	14/17	Slovenia	10/16	10/16

Europe	
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هكمان الفصل

Drug Ads, a Major Source of Information for Doctors, Found to Mislead on Safety

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Advertisements in medical journals are often misleading about the safety and effectiveness of new drugs, according to a new study.

The advertisements are a prime source of information for doctors about the dozens of new drugs that are marketed annually, and the study said, misinformation could lead to the prescribing of inappropriate drugs. The advertisements are also a major source of revenue for medical journals, producing millions of dollars each year.

And although editors of medical journals have an elaborate system for evaluating scientific articles they publish, they usually just screen drug advertisements for taste, not for

content. Most medical journals do, however, accept advertisements only for drugs that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

The study was reported Monday in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, one of the journals whose advertisements were scrutinized. It was written by researchers from the University of California, Los Angeles.

In a statement, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, a trade group in Washington, strongly objected to the methods and conclusions of the study, which it said unfairly impugned "the reputation of an entire industry."

"Prescription drug advertising is the most regulated form of advertising in the United States," the group said, adding that the Food

and Drug Administration vigorously monitors advertisements and that it has adequate controls to deal with those that do not meet U.S. standards.

But Dr. David A. Kessler, the commissioner of food and drugs, said there was indeed a problem. "The problem of misleading drug advertisements is real," he wrote in an editorial in the same issue of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*. He said the number of misleading ads in the study was "disturbingly high."

Generally, an advertisement that a drug company and its advertising agency writes is approved by the company's medical director, a doctor. The Food and Drug Administration requires that the advertisement adhere to the data that the government agency approved in allowing a company to market the drug and that are included in the drug package insert.

Doctors who object to misleading advertisements sometimes complain to the Food and Drug Administration, which reviews them for possible violations.

Advertisements are one of many ways doctors learn about new drugs. There are also articles in medical journals, scientific meetings and courses, many of which are conducted by medical school faculties and sponsored by drug companies.

The study said that if doctors knew nothing else about a drug, misleading information like that found in 44 percent of advertisements could lead them to prescribe inappropriate drugs, drugs with potentially serious side effects or drugs that are more costly than equally effective alternatives.

The researchers said they recruited more

than 150 doctors and clinical pharmacists to study all of the 109 full-page advertisements in the first 1990 issues of 10 leading medical journals. Participants in the study looked at the advertisements from the point of view of medical professors, not from the vantage point of a government agency.

Many advertisements did not highlight potentially dangerous side effects or had misleading information on the safety and effectiveness of the drugs, the report said. The reviewers judged that 57 percent of the advertisements had little or no educational value.

The experts said they would have recommended against publication of 28 percent of the advertisements and would have demanded major revisions in an additional 34 percent before publication.

Inadequate scientific documentation was found to be a major deficiency in the advertisements, and many references cited in them to back up claims were difficult to find or could not be identified, according to the team of authors. That is, the advertisements might be accurate but doctors reading them have no immediate way of finding out, they said.

Many doctors insist they do not read ads in journals. But an earlier study sponsored by the drug industry showed that advertisements in journals and other promotional material strongly influence the prescribing habits of doctors. Also, the amount of money drug companies spend on ads seems to attest to the effectiveness of such advertisements.

In 1991, drug companies spent \$351 million on advertisements in medical journals.

Pentagon Aide's Criticism Is Blow to SDI

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Pentagon's top program analyst has criticized the Strategic Defense Initiative, saying it calls for a rushed deployment that threatens costly and crippling problems.

The criticism of the program, a \$35 billion plan to protect the nation from nuclear attack with land-based interceptors, is the sharpest to date by a senior Defense Department official. It might fray or break a coalition on Capitol Hill that last year endorsed the building of limited missile defenses after the anti-missile battles of the Gulf War.

The official, David S.C. Chu, assistant secretary of defense for program analysis and evaluation, says in an internal Pentagon document that the plan should be overhauled to delay the system's debut by as much as six years, from 1997 to 2003, so that prototype arms and other anti-missile apparatus can be thoroughly tested.

Rejecting such criticism, the plan's architects say they remain confident that an initial system can be fielded by 1997. But they concede that abbreviated testing carries many risks.

"The issue is whether you can manage that risk in a responsible way," said Henry F. Cooper, director of the anti-missile effort. "I think that's achievable."

The system could be put in place without significant cost overruns, schedule slips or technical flaws, he said.

The Chu analysis was made available by an analyst who views the anti-missile plan as flawed and wanted to call attention to high-level Pentagon doubts about it.

The disputed plan is the main legacy of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which was begun nearly a decade ago by President Ronald Reagan to build a space- and land-based defense against a missile attack.

With the end of the Cold War,

the general goal of the program has shifted, from one that would have created an impenetrable shield against thousands of Soviet warheads to forging a defense against accidental launchings and attacks by rogue commanders and renegade nations.

The program's cost this year is \$4.15 billion, a record high. Annual costs are expected to double as research gives way to production of batteries of interceptors. The plan for land-based interceptors is the only part of the initiative to be endorsed by Congress, which is bitterly divided over the merits of arms based in space.

The Missile Defense Act was signed into law by President George Bush in December. Mr. Cooper, of the Strategic Defense

Initiative Organization, which runs the anti-missile research program, recently testified before Congress about how the agency would meet the act's requirements.

Its plan would delay the launching of space arms but would have one land-based battery of interceptors ready in 1997. The battery site would have 100 interceptors housed in underground silos.

The rocket-powered interceptors would have nonnuclear warheads that use advanced sensors to locate a target.

The challenge in developing such a system was illustrated on March 13 when an experimental interceptor called Eris blasted off from Kwajalein atoll in the Western Pacific but, because of technical er-

rors, failed to hit a mock warhead in space. Eris is the general prototype for the proposed system of land-based interceptors.

The deployment plan recently came under the scrutiny of Mr. Chu, who in essence is the Pentagon's technical conscience, studying arms programs to make them more efficient as they move from research to production.

Writing on May 15 to Donald J. Yockey, under secretary of defense for acquisition, Mr. Chu warned that the \$35 billion plan for interceptor deployment was too risky and "almost certain to suffer early, significant cost growth and schedule slippage" because little of the initial apparatus would be tested thoroughly before manufacturing.



Martin Chilver/The Associated Press

THE MAYOR'S NEW CAP — Mayor David N. Dinkins of New York trying on a cap from England's national cricket team Tuesday in London. Mr. Dinkins, who is seeking to attract foreign businesses to New York, was to arrive in Paris on Wednesday.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Senator Proposes Ban Of Most Handguns

A near-total ban of the 67 million handguns in the United States was proposed this week by Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island. A former governor of Rhode Island, Chafee, a Marine combat veteran of World War II and the Korean War, and a senator since 1976, Mr. Chafee, 69, said the legislation would ban the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession or transportation of handguns.

The National Rifle Association, which has been instrumental

in blocking any far-reaching gun-control measures, was predictably unenthusiastic.

"We don't consider it a serious proposal," said Jim Baker, the group's chief lobbyist.

The Chafee bill would establish a grace period during which handguns could be turned in to any law enforcement agency without penalty. Owners would be reimbursed with \$25 or the fair market value of the gun, whichever is greater.

Handgun ownership would continue to be allowed for law officers, antique firearms collectors, federally licensed handgun sporting clubs, federally licensed security guard services and the dealers, importers or manufacturers who service these approved activities.

Short Takes

After 11 years of searching, a salvage team burrowing through

the Greenland ice cap has reached one of six U.S. P-38 Lightning fighter planes that crash-landed during World War II after running out of fuel. All crew members were rescued by dog sled. The plane had settled 257 feet (78 meters) into the snow, which eventually compacted into ice. Sixteen members of the Atlanta-based Greenland Expedition Society pumped steam down a drill shaft to hollow out a cavern so they could lower themselves to the plane. They plan to dismantle it, haul it to the surface and ship it to Georgia.

Governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut won the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation's annual "Profiles in Courage" award for prevailing in his uphill fight for a state income tax. And now pro-tax candidates in Democratic Party primaries to pick delegates for seven district

nominating conventions have won in all seven districts. "Seven intra-party primaries do not support any sweeping conclusion that the citizens of Connecticut love their new income tax," The New York Times said in an editorial. But the results offer "encouraging evidence that voters support candidates who have the courage to make tough choices."

Chris Evert, of tennis fame, says the public's perception of her might not be completely accurate. "I'm not as goody-goody as people think," she told Sports Illustrated magazine. "They think I'm squeaky clean. I'm a normal woman. I've dated a lot of guys. I've had a few drinks. I've told dirty jokes. I've cursed, and I've been rude to my parents."

Arthur Higbee

Bush Widens Tax Plan For Enterprise Zones

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush told congressional leaders Tuesday that it would broadly expand his proposal to create urban enterprise zones, including tax benefits for poor people employed in those zones, as it seeks to generate support in Congress for its urban legislation.

In a meeting Tuesday with a bipartisan group of congressional leaders and with California officials, Mr. Bush embraced a broader and deeper program than that in his budget. The original proposal would have provided certain tax benefits for companies locating in 10 such zones.

The White House has now proposed deeper tax benefits, including a refundable earned income-tax credit for unemployed people who get jobs in the zones. The credit would basically offset the Social Security taxes and other taxes from lower-income wage earners that sometimes result in their bringing home less money when working than they did when they collected welfare benefits.

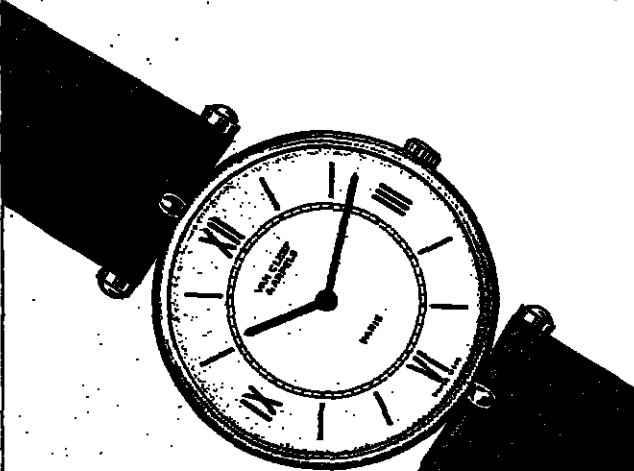
The administration would also allow businesses investing in enterprise zones to write off up to \$50,000 in capital expenses the first year, compared to spreading those expenses out over several years, and will allow them to use both tangible and intangible assets in calculating capital gains. All of these elements have been proposed by Democrats.

Mr. Bush has already agreed to turn the zone proposal into a type of urban entitlement. If a city meets the criteria for unemployment, crime and other categories of distress, it would automatically be eligible for establishing a federal enterprise zone.

As a result, the administration hopes support for the proposal will increase among urban mayors, most of whom are Democrats, and put pressure on Democrats in Congress to approve at least the enterprise zone part of the legislation this year.

The enterprise zone proposal will be "costly," officials said, and it is unclear how the White House would finance it, or whether the Republicans and Democrats could agree on actual costs.

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Battered by Serbs, Sarajevo Takes On Beirut Look

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When the BBC shortwave service broadcast a report Monday that a new cease-fire had been reached in Sarajevo, it was news to Serbian officers at the Lukavica Barracks here.

One officer picked up a roll of teleprinter paper from Tanjug, the press agency in Belgrade, and scanned the dispatches.

"I see nothing about a cease-fire here," he said.

Since ethnic armies began destroying Sarajevo two months ago, cease-fires have been as elusive as the peaks around this capital — hardly evident in the spring rain before vanishing in cloud and mist.

The cease-fire, arranged by the United Nations on Sunday, came and went like its predecessors. Sporadic fire, some of it from Serbian guns aimed at the city center, held by Muslims, lasted from early morning until

late night. There was not so much as a pause at 6 P.M., the cease-fire deadline.

The comparison that almost everybody here uses is Beirut, as if to comfort themselves that the Sarajevo disaster is not unique.

So far, the rubble in Sarajevo may not be quite so widespread as it was in Beirut after 16 years of bombings and sporadic fighting. But the scope of Sarajevo's misery is astonishing for a conflict that began just two months ago. In effect, a European city with a population of half a million has become a jungle.

Much of what is happening is barely visible to outsiders. But on the front lines around Ilidza, a Serbian-held suburb, the prevailing view is that weeks or even months of fighting are ahead.

Even then, many say, there is little hope that Sarajevo can again be what it was before, a city where three religions and cultures — the Slavic Muslims, the Roman Catholic

Croats and the Eastern Orthodox Serbs — can live together.

"People have done such terrible things to each other that they will never again be able to live side by side," said Colonel Tomislav Sipic, the commander of Serbian forces surrounding the city.

The colonel seemed restrained on matters that excite extreme passions among many Serbs, and agreed that his side must bear its share of blame for attacks on civilians, the focus of the fighting.

At one point, with dawn over the mountains, he rose from his chair, walked to the window, and said: "After living so well in Yugoslavia, and creating this disaster, we should get a Nobel Prize for stupidity."

On Monday, UN peacekeeping commanders said they would try to arrange for a cease-fire around the airport to allow aid flights.

To do so, the UN officers must negotiate first with the Serbian commanders, but those who approach their positions quickly learn

that the Serbs do not fully control the airport or any Sarajevo positions ostensibly theirs.

Serbian vehicles entering through Ilidza must cross the airport, racing down the runway to evade Muslim snipers.

In Ilidza, one of the more formidable Serbian strongholds, tensions are high. In a grassy park that was once a popular spa, hotels dating from the 19th century have been turned into bunkers.

The hotels came under heavy fire from Muslim positions only a few hundred yards away across the river two weeks ago. Serbian fighters now patrol in armored personnel carriers flying Serbia's flag.

One Serb, venturing into the uncut grass in the complex with his Kalashnikov assault rifle at his hip, adopted a stoic attitude. "The Muslims have attacked twice already, and they will attack again, but we will fight them off," he said.

"Then they will come again, and we will fight them off again. This is Sarajevo."

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Italy	1,100	1,500	1,700
Netherlands	1,100	1,500	1,700
Norway	3,300	4,600	5,300
Portugal	45,000	60,000	69,000
Spain	45,000	60,000	69,000
Sweden	3,300	4,600	5,300
Switzerland	3,300	4,600	5,300
United Kingdom	3,300	4,600	5,300
United States	700	980	1,100
West Germany	1,100	1,500	1,700
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Serbs Attack UN Aid Convoy in Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Serbian fighters machine-gunned a United Nations-escorted food and medical aid convoy on the outskirts of Sarajevo on Tuesday, wounding at least two people, local radio reported.

UN peacekeepers in the besieged Bosnian capital confirmed the attack but did not say who was responsible.

Although Serbs have been accused of most of the violence in the breakup of Yugoslavia, the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said in a report from New York that Croatian troops as well as the Serb-led Yugoslav Federal Army were fighting in Bosnia.

Last month, the UN leader put most of the blame for the battles in Bosnia on Serbs and the Serbian-aided federal force, saying they were trying to carve out ethnically pure regions.

His report Tuesday said that Croatian troops in Bosnia were under Croatia's control, whether formally or de facto. That assertion contradicts the authorities in neighboring Croatia, who have insisted that Croatian soldiers in Bosnia had left the Croatian Army and were not subject to its control.

UN peacekeeping forces, Mr. Boutros Ghali said, had "received reliable reports of Croatian Army personnel, in uniform, operating within and as part of, military formations" in Bosnia.

"International observers do not, however, doubt that portions of Bosnia-Herzegovina are under the control of Croatian military units, whether belonging to the local Territorial Defense, to paramilitary groups or to the Croatian Army," he said.

Artillery shells rained on Sarajevo overnight Monday and again Tuesday from Serbian positions overlooking the city. Muslims and Serbs fought on its west side.

The convoy of two buses carrying five tons of food and medicine for civilians trapped by ethnic fighting came under machine-gun fire as it neared Dobrinja, Sarajevo radio and UN officials said.

They said the drivers of both buses, which were escorted by two UN armored cars, were wounded.

An editor at Sarajevo radio said by phone that its correspondent on the scene identified the assailants as Serb irregulars, who have repeatedly shot at UN relief missions.

He said the UN's armored cars were also struck by heavy machine-gun bursts. Both vehicles were reported to have withdrawn.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said that a European military corps could intervene in the war in Yugoslavia, but he emphasized that such a force should not include Germans.

Mr. Kinkel, who was speaking at a meeting of the Western European Union, said that military intervention to enforce the UN embargo should be a "last recourse."

Germany holds the presidency of the Western European Union, the defense arm of the European Community, and Mr. Kinkel is thus president of its council.

Echoing statements by other Western diplomats and ministers, Mr. Kinkel said military intervention "should not and cannot be excluded."

In Berlin, the Portuguese prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, said that if the sanctions did not work, military intervention might be necessary. Portugal holds the EC's rotating presidency.

SIEGE: Trapped for Month by Snipers, a Professor Witnesses the Carnage

(Continued from page 1)

city around 6 A.M. as Mr. Susko sets his alarm clock for 5.

To keep himself sane, he said, he uses whatever morning quiet there is to sit at his desk and translate a few verses of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." He has translated 51 works of American and English literature.

If he lives through the siege and if Sarajevo survives as a city where a non-Serb can publish a book, he said, he will bring out "one big fat

integral edition" of Whitman's works in Serbo-Croat.

Being stuck inside a building for a month and a day has made him more than a little stir-crazy, he said.

As for his family, he said, "My daughter is holding up fine. I try to joke with her." He said his wife was less successful in handling the stress. She has "locked into survival," he said, cooking, washing clothes and taking care of the family.

His building is protected by Bos-

nian militia forces who have been able to stop Serbian forces from crossing a nearby street.

A building on the far side of that street was overrun two weeks ago by the army and ordered evacuated by officers shouting through megaphones, Mr. Susko said. He said he later saw men in uniform looting the building.

The imposition of UN economic sanctions against Serb-dominated Yugoslavia has brightened the spirits of some people under siege in Sarajevo, he said.

"But I personally don't think that this will put an end to what is happening," he said. "Sanctions are a slow way of doing it. It will take six months for Serbia to feel the sanctions. In the meantime people in Bosnia are getting killed every day. How many cities will be destroyed?"

"The Serbs must be blasted out of their positions. There must be something to make them think that they are not invulnerable to justice. They still believe they can do anything they want."



A gunman guards his Sarajevo post under a poster warning that "criminals" will be destroyed.

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The closing date for submission of pre-qualification proposals is 3 August 1992.



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Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 10

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USURP	LIVELY
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LEA	REDS
CABLED	STREA
ALAI	DIPS
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Hip-Hop Style Meets Melody

As Rap Influences All Pop Music, It Gets Hard to Say What's What

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The word "Tennessee" bounces in stereo above cowbells and maracas. A hip-hop drummer and turntable scratching kick in, and a voice starts to chant-sing verses about home and roots; a second voice arrives with a smooth refrain.

A woman casually interrupts to challenge one of the male singers to a game of horseshoes. The chant returns, then a stretched-out chorus, with women harmonizing and one commanding the lead, belting "Take me home" in long, gospel-like phrases. More conversation, some rhythm and scratching, and it's over.

The song is "Tennessee," a hit single by Arrested Development that easily confounds even the latest pop categories. Even without any rapping, it's unmistakably hip-hop.

Songs like "Tennessee" show that within the musical revolution that is hip-hop, a new uprising has begun. Performers, including Arrested Development, Basehead, Divine Styler, P.M. Dawn and De La Soul, have been knocking down whatever divisions remain between pop music and hip-hop.

Melody and speech, sampled snippets and live instruments turn up in the mix, which might coalesce into a pop chorus or break down to pure rhythm. Songs pause, comment on themselves, then resume or jump-cut to a new track, in a style that's simultaneously playful, wild-eyed and intensely self-conscious.

LIKE genetically engineered bacteria that chew up oil spills and spit out benign hydrocarbons, hip-hop has begun to process and transform all the pop around it. Anyone who tries to police a boundary between rap and other popular music is going to have a very tough time.

The emerging new style has been labeled "alternative rap" by Billboard but is better described as psychedelic rap, space-rap or maybe meta-rap. It is, in part, a tribute to the continuing appeal of melody in an era when pop is increasingly rhythm-driven.

One pop response to hip-hop has been the fabrication of new jack swing: lower-boy crouching above a brittle hip-hop beat, with perhaps a rap during the bridge.

Another is to attach rapped verses to sung choruses, while groups who bill themselves as rhythm-and-blues rap, like Bell Biv DeVoe, offer vocal-group harmonies along with raps. But those are simply ways of accessorizing standard pop formulas.

Hip-hop's latest innovators go deeper than that. With its unlimited sonic palette and gift for deconstruction, hip-hop has no reason to stop short of dismantling and reinventing the way pop songs are put together.

Hip-hop is the first genuinely popular music to arise from a process rather than a group sound. Where rock is tied to guitars and big-band jazz to saxophones and brass, hip-hop is far more abstract; all it needs is spoken words and a backdrop of recorded material. Hip-hop can sound like anything that has ever faced a microphone.

What had been something of a color line, with rappers expected to draw on black sources and styles, began to disappear; a sound on a recording had no discernible color. More recently, with sampling coming under legal scrutiny and financial pressure as more copyright owners demand payment, hip-hop has also rediscovered the beauty and adaptability of live instruments.

The human voice is also flexible. While early rap, like "The Message" by Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five, was nearly conversational in tone, by the mid-1980s the standard hip-hop approach became a cadenced shout, sometimes slow, sometimes tongue-twistingly fast. It was the style of public display, of self-affirmation and stage swagger.

Yet by the end of the 1980s, that style contradicted the way most hip-hop was made. What had begun as public party music, with rappers rocking the mike at parties and clubs, is now connected in recording studios, privately.

The isolation of the studio promotes introspection, and some rappers, experimenting with speaking softly.

The final factor was hip-hop's own success. As it spread from



Members of Arrested Development, with Speech in front.

harsh cities to the suburbs beyond, its emotional range broadened to address backyards as well as streets, leisure as well as pressure. Finally, along came De La Soul to make it official. With the 1988 album "Three Feet High and Rising," which drew on Johnny Cash and French-language courses as well as funk, De La Soul brought soft-spoken rap — often goofy and light-headed, occasionally serious — onto the charts.

The floodgates didn't open; there aren't that many inspired eccentrics around. But along came P.M. Dawn from New Jersey, mixing gentle raps and full-fledged singing while musing over this life and the next. P.M. Dawn reached No. 1, and the recording business, confused as ever by formula-busters, made way for more oddballs.

Like Basehead, the project of the songwriter and producer Michael Ivey, On "Play With Toys" (Imago Records), Ivey talk-sings in a voice just above a mumble. He ruminates over the loss of a girlfriend, drinks beer, examines reasons for apathy, worries over violence.

ONLY hip-hop could have created a place for a character as extravagantly aberrant as Divine Styler, who has just released his second album, "Spiral Walls Containing Autisms of Light" (Giant/Reprise). Divine Styler proselytizes for Islam, declaims non sequiturs ("Low above erotica functions deliver me / Come into the jungle boogie to the lively"), and howls "Let me in!" Accompanied by a band, Divine Styler fol-

lows a stream of consciousness that eddies from spacey echoes to hard rock to enigmatic whispers, closer in spirit to Jimi Hendrix and Sun Ra than to most schools of rap.

Albums like these are only the first glimmers of an omnivorous pop: pop with its roots reclaimed, scrambled and reassembled by hip-hop. It may be more than coincidental that the lyrics on all three seek transcendence and escape, just as the music breaks free of fixed forms and received methods, inventing its continuity along the way.

Arrested Development intones, "All of us must swim the seas, 'cause our path's been washed away." They're talking about morality, but they could be talking about music, too.

Hollywood News Game

For Movie Stars and Press, It's Kiss and Clash

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — This town's journalists are in an uproar. "Outrage," "black-mail," "the final insult" — these are some of their milder comments about the latest attempts by movie star handlers to control them.

At issue is nothing less than the spoken words of Tom Cruise. In Hollywood, Cruise's spoken words are viewed as significant, even if they're usually not.

But in this case, Cruise's publicist, Pat Kingsley, one of the shrewdest and most powerful in town, demanded the other day that journalists attending a press junket for the film, "Far and Away," sign a "consent agreement" placing restrictions on them before interviewing the movie star.

The contract has essentially two stipulations: The first is that the interview with Cruise, as well as his co-star and wife, Nicole Kidman, "be printed only during or in connection with the initial theatrical release of the motion picture."

As one of Cruise's associates said pointedly, this would bar "tabloid" television shows like "Hard Copy" from using the actor's comments or photographs in an embarrassing report next year on, say, "hunks of the year. The second stipulation is that newspaper and magazine reporters not surreptitiously sell their interviews to supermarket tabloids and other journals.

In many ways, the controversy underscores the conflicts of reporting on Hollywood, where stars demand to be treated with kid gloves and many journalists and editors are often too willing to oblige.

The Hollywood Reporter, the trade daily, quoted Jack Matthews, the movie critic for New York Newsday, as calling the contract "the final insult" and Tom Kessler, the entertainment editor of The Dallas Morning News, as terming it "alarming and outrageous."

But Kingsley and Nancy Seltzer, who represents Kidman, ask, essentially, what's all the fuss about? "Believe me, we're not attempting to control what people ask or what they write," Kingsley said. "But if you say you're doing an interview for Harper's Bazaar or Vanity Fair, we don't want the interview to show up in The Star or The Enquirer. We only ask that they write for the magazine or newspaper or television program that they said they were interviewing for."

THE contract with journalists is probably legally unenforceable and may seem a little silly to the outside world. But within Hollywood, the issue of the contracts has deeply embarrassed Universal Pictures, which is releasing "Far and Away."

Beyond the dispute about the contract, however, rests a more serious issue that is widely discussed in Hollywood. That is, many journalists and their editors have allowed themselves to be controlled,

in subtle, and not so subtle, ways by Hollywood for a long time.

When President George Bush holds a news conference, he often faces very tough questions. During the recent Academy Awards ceremony, however, Jodie Foster and Anthony Hopkins were actually given a round of applause in the press room backstage by star-struck journalists. The first question was, "Jodie, who designed your outfit?"

On a more serious level, there are, indeed, some murky facts of journalistic life in Hollywood. The first is that movie stars and their publicists throw their weight around, often successfully bargaining for favorite writers and photographers and barring others viewed as too tough.

Magazines including Vanity Fair and Premiere are sometimes accused of negotiating with a movie star's press agent over writers and photographers. The editors of both magazines deny it.

"They do try to muscle you," acknowledged Tina Brown, the editor of Vanity Fair, a monthly whose cover is highly prized in Hollywood. "I've had Barbara Streisand ask for copy approval. I walked away from that. It's hard to say no to Barbara Streisand, but I was not going to have that. She did come back."

Susan Lyne, the editor of Premiere, said, "If I think someone's a difficult interview, I will match them with someone to get them to open up. If someone says we will not do this piece if that person is the writer, then we will kill the piece." She added, "It's easy to be blackballed in that world as a writer."

Rewards and punishments are common in Hollywood for journalists. This reporter was barred from the studio's showings of "Lethal Weapon 3." Warner Brothers officials said, because its director, Richard Donner, objected to an article about his critical and financial failure, "Radio Flyer."

The role of journalists is made even trickier by the junkets. Press junkets are held, often in Los Angeles, so that 100 to 200 journalists can show up for a weekend of interviews, movies and fun and games in advance of a film's opening.

This creates ethical questions for journalists accepting freebies while presumably being open-minded. Many major newspapers, including The New York Times, however, do not allow their reporters to accept studio-paid junkets.

Ethical questions are not restricted to journalists on junkets. Others are trying to peddle screenplays. Some are star-struck. Paul Rosenfield, who covered the movie industry for The Los Angeles Times, recently published a book, "The Club Rules," about the Hollywood "club." Rosenfield acknowledges his infatuation with stars.

For example, he recounts a dinner party where the producer Leonard Goldberg allowed him to wear Goldberg's fancy watch for two hours. Rosenfield wrote that "such was the effect of his generosity that I never wrote an unkind word about Leonard. Not in the 19 years since then that I covered Hollywood for The Los Angeles Times."

LONDON THEATER

A Life of Byron, Nice but Boring

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Certain shows are built for the road: Derek Jacobi's Byron recital, originally entitled "The Lunatic, the Lover and the Poet," has been around the world these past 15 years or so, perfect Sunday night material for far-flung arts festivals or charitable fund-raisers. Unobjectionable, and unexceptional, if a little unexciting, it had its own quiet charm for those in need of an instant guide to Byronic life and work, or those who didn't want to ask too many difficult questions or receive too many disturbing answers about the darker sides of his nature.

Charity, however, begins abroad. The recital has now been retitled "Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know," after a review of Byron by one of his more flamboyantly romantic female lovers, Lady Caroline Lamb, cut down to a cast of two and unwisely promoted to a fully fledged full-price West End run at the Ambassadors. There it looks uneasy and oddly inadequate, not least because of a script of stammering banality cobbled together from the usual schoolbook sources by Jane McCulloch.

McCulloch also directs a static evening in which Jacobi, 20 years older than the poet when he died, and Isla Blair, as all the women in his life, drift around a couple of wickerwork chairs in a bland top through the known facts of Byron's life and work but one totally devoid of any real feeling, dramatic tension or development.

If you were the organizer of a Byron Society annual dinner and needed at short notice a brief postprandial entertainment that would avoid all controversy, then this little duo-lecture

might just about fit the bill. We are taken briefly through childhood (clubfoot, pectus, tricky mother) Harrow, Cambridge (wild laughter, serious and soda water) and rapidly into early adulthood where Jacobi's special talent for high-camp histrionics works best. Blair fares less well, having to sketch in incestuous half-sisters and abandoned wives and random mistresses with minimal help from the script and also having to sing Byronic lyrics to a score by Donald Fraser. As a short evening starts to seem endless, Jacobi goes further and further over the histrionic top. He is reduced to a one-dimensional role that totally fails to come to any real terms with the first playboy of the West End world.

Bad, Boring and Irritating to Watch. "Mad, Bad and Dangerous to Know" is Byron with all the juices drained away, an evening of infinite niceness but not a lot else, least of all any real understanding of why the poet remains as forceful as he does.

At the Young Vic, Philip Ryan's "In the Midnight Hour" is another of the nostalgia-anthology sing-alongs that have recently extracted the fumes of the West End, this one devoted to the soul music of a British coastal town in the mid-1960s. The format is intriguing, in that it mixes the usual bandstand solos with a sketchy plot about bored, disenfranchised youth that could come from any of the black-and-white realism movies that made stars out of Albert Finney, Tom Courtenay, Alan Bates and Rita Tushingham at around this time.

In that sense, "In the Midnight Hour" is a musical "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning," sketchy but strongly played by Gillian Bevan, Anthony Barclay and Jeremy Brook in a production by Karen Stephens and Chris White.

During and immediately after World War II, there was a curious European and American theatrical fashion to which Gtraudoux, Anouilh, Berni Levy and even Robert Sherwood subscribed. It involved the returning to earth of Greek gods who then became embroiled in latter-day romantic comedies.

Forty years later, it is surprising to find the fashion revived by Tim Luscombe in his debut as a writer-director with the London Gay Theatre, but "EuroVision" (at the Drill Hall) is an ambitious and complex piece involving a couple of young gay Londoners on a pilgrimage to the EuroVision Song Contest. There they become embroiled with a couple of ghosts, those of the Emperor Hadrian and his mysteriously drowned lover, not to mention a television hostess suddenly overtaken by the spirit of Europe.

LUSCOMBE has taken on vastly more than his play can easily accommodate, but many of its ideas are interesting, not least the EuroVision Song Contest seen as a continental battle of nations trying to work out their own sexual and political hangups. Then again we are asked to concern ourselves with the quest for true gay love, but this is some way from "The Boys in the Band."

Instead, it's the boys on the bandstand, a campy fable desperately in need of cutting and reshaping but often wonderfully inventive and at times filled with more classical ghosts than any university library. A large and patchy cast does its best to work out whether the characters are in a television farce or a classic tragedy, though only Adam Meggs and James Dreyfus, as the two likely lads on a search for sexual and musical adventure, seem to have fully the confidence of an extremely tricky and tricky text.

ACROSS

- 1 Pilgrimage
- 5 Cincinnati's river
- 9 Prospector's stakeout
- 14 Mary's co-star in "South Pacific"
- 15 Entrepreneur
- 16 Greek goddesses
- 17 Author of "Fanny's Complaint"

DOWN

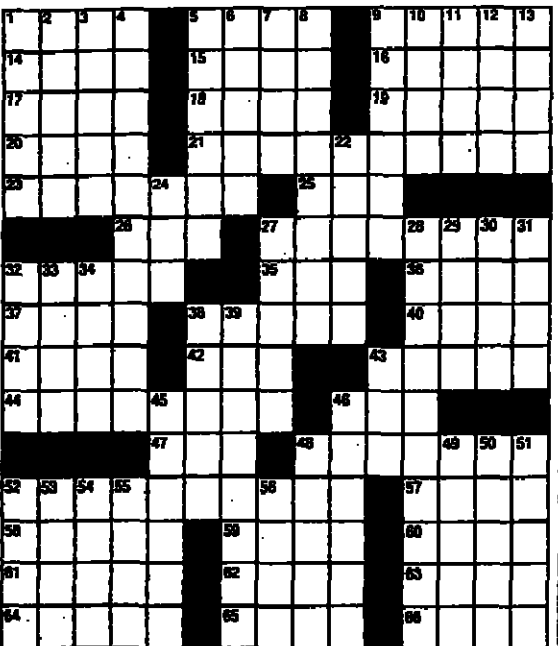
- 13 Medicinal plant
- 19 Likeness
- 20 Business-letter abbr.
- 21 Inn man?
- 23 Salesclerk: Br.
- 24 Interglacial
- 26 Towel monogram
- 27 Large bottle
- 32 — Ababa
- 35 "Norma" — 1979 film
- 36 Greek music halls

ACROSS

- 37 Songwriter
- 38 Sedaka
- 39 Not give
- 40 Trumpeter Al
- 41 Roman year that is palindromic in Arabic
- 42 Achieve
- 43 Scottish mystery writer
- 44 Bluefish
- 46 Marquand's "H. M. Pulham,"
- 47 Table scrap
- 48 In name only
- 52 Painstaking man?
- 57 Bulwer-Lytton heroine
- 58 Distant; reserved
- 59 Biblical weed
- 60 Actress Naidi
- 61 Island in Taiwan Strait
- 62 Unique person
- 63 Crew
- 64 Former president of NOW
- 65 A 1981 film
- 66 Urges

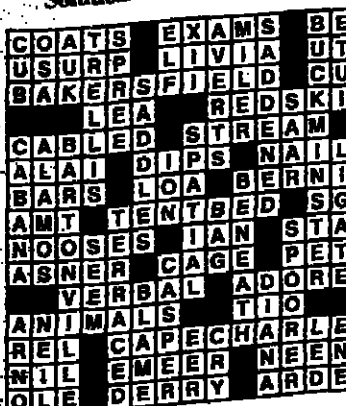
DOWN

- 1 Zeus's wife and namesakes
- 2 Mercury to alchemists
- 3 The same
- 4 Phone man?
- 5 Slouan people in Neb.
- 6 — of Troy
- 7 Mangle
- 8 Eavesdrop
- 9 Pretentiously elegant
- 10 Broad-topped hill
- 11 Damsel, e.g.
- 12 Verdi villain
- 13 Convene
- 22 Country on the Red Sea
- 24 Improperly: Prefix
- 27 Imbided
- 28 Apple-owning man?
- 29 Chief Norse god
- 30 Roll-call response
- 31 Cole and Turner
- 32 Ampersands
- 33 Orlop or poop
- 34 Half a Caribbean tree
- 36 Prize



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Solution to Puzzle of June 2



EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPEAN ENERGY

JUNE 24-26, 1992, VIENNA

JUNE 24

- 08.00 OPENING ADDRESS
Dr. Wolfgang Schüssel, Minister of Economic Affairs, Austria
- 09.45 ENERGY DEMAND — ITS CHANGING SIZE & STRUCTURE
Richard Ungemum, Managing Director, Thyssen Combustion, Düsseldorf
G. Quincey Lumsden, Director, Oil Market Developments, IEA, Paris
Prof. Alexander Arbatov, Vice Chairman, Committee for Productive Forces and Natural Resources, Academy of Sciences, Moscow
- 11.00 Coffee
- 11.30 ENERGY SUPPLY — SECURITY & ECONOMICS
Kamille Benati, Head, Int. Assessments Dept., National Iranian Oil Co., Tehran
George Langham, Managing Director, Global Gas, British Gas plc, London
Prof. László Radócsy, President, Committee of Energy, Bulgaria
Victor S. Chernomyrdin, Chairman, Gasprom, Moscow
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.30 INFRASTRUCTURE — PIPELINES, TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE
Valery Chernyavskiy, President, Gaztransneft, Moscow
Aleksander Miso Broz, Advisor to the General Manager, INA Oil, Zagreb
Gabriele Cagliari, President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome
- 15.45 Tea

- The following special interest presentations will run simultaneously.
- 16.15 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL METHODS & SOURCES
Randal B. Fischer, Senior Banker (Energy), Merchant Banking, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London
J. Robert Maguire, V.P., European Energy Group, Morgan Stanley, London
Alan Jones, Partner, Energy and Natural Resources, Clifford Chance, London
John Shefferson, V.P., Eastern European Group, Morgan Stanley, London
David J. Taylor, Head, Energy & Natural Resources, Moscow Narodny Bank, London
- OIL-RELATED BARTER TRADE
Dr. Josef Tóth, Managing Director, Mineralimpex, Budapest
Konstantin Borovoy, GC, Russian Commodities & Raw Materials Exchange, Moscow
Ella Melnikova, Executive Vice President, Neftco Oy, Helsinki
- INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ROMANIAN ENERGY SECTOR
Delegation headed by Dan Constantinescu, Minister of Industry, Romania

JUNE 25

- 08.30 UPSTREAM — HAZARDS & ATTRIBUTES OF THE REGION
Richard Matlock, President, Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc., San Francisco
G. Labbe, President, Anglo-Suisse LP, Houston
Yuri Shefferson, Chairman, Regional Council, Tyumen
Vladimir Anisimov, Chairman, Soyuznefteprom, Moscow
- 10.00 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Dr. Siegfried Mayrhofer, Chairman, OMV A.G., Vienna
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 DOWNSTREAM — REFINING & MARKETING
Anthony Vicens-Wiles, Head of Central & East Europe Division, Shell
International Petroleum Co. Ltd., London
Pierre Valladon, Director General, Total S.A., Paris

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £750.00. This includes lunches, the cocktail reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £20.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before June 12, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Vienna Penta Hotel, Ungargasse 60, 1050 Vienna, Austria. Tel: (43 222) 711 75. Fax: (43 222) 711 75 90. To receive accommodation at a preferred rate, please contact the hotel. As the conference coincides with the Vienna Festival, hotel accommodation is likely to be at a premium. We have accordingly reserved a number of rooms at a variety of hotels which can be booked through: CIMA Hotel & Touristik, Johannesgasse 27, 1010 Vienna, Austria. Tel: (43 222) 512 15 58. Fax: (43 222) 512 15 27. Telex: 114769.

OFFICIAL AIRLINES: Lufthansa and Austrian Airlines.



JUNE 26

- 12.15 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Filip Dimitrov, Prime Minister, Bulgaria
- 13.00 Lunch: Hosted by Philbro Energy
- 14.30 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS & CARBON TAXES
Chief M. A. Olanrewaju, Director, Research Division, Opec, Vienna
Dr. Yuri Yatsenko, Minister of Ecology, Ukraine
Dr. Klaus Kasper, Director, RWE Energie A.G., Germany
- 15.45 Tea
- The following special interest presentations will run simultaneously.
- 16.15 PRIVATIZATION & PRICE LIBERALIZATION IN THE ENERGY SECTOR
Vladimir Anisimov, Chairman, Soyuznefteprom, Moscow
Adrian Severin, President, Romanian Privatization Agency, Bucharest
Vladimir Dimitrov, Federal Minister of Economy, CSFR
Hamprahy Harnett, Managing Director, Europe Energy Environment Ltd., London
- ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
Prof. Jan Popczyk, President, Polish Power Grid Co., Warsaw
Ian Brown, Senior Advisor, EC Energy Efficiency Office, Budapest
Boris Sassenov, Deputy Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna
Victor Valde, Vice President, Renel, Bucharest
- INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ALBANIAN ENERGY SECTOR
Delegation headed by Aleksei Xheja, Minister of Natural Resources, Mining and Energy, Albania
- 18.45 Evening Reception: Hosted by the Mayor of Vienna
- JUNE 26
- 08.30 CORPORATE RECONSTRUCTION & RESTRUCTURING
Anatoliy Shvach, Chairman, Vysseymenagement, Moscow
Dr. Josef Seibel, President, ICI, RL, Budapest
Lutz Tetscheler, President, Rosneftgaz, Moscow
- 09.55 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Kadry K. Ballanov, Deputy Prime Minister, Kazakhstan Republic
- 10.30 Coffee
- 10.55 FINANCE & INVESTMENT
Dr. Hannes Androsch, Chairman, Androsch International, Vienna
Prof. Gyorgy Matyukhin, Chairman, RSPSR Central Bank, Moscow
Dr. Helmut Klammt, First Deputy Governor, Austrian National Bank, Vienna
Herman Muller, Senior Vice President, ABN AMRO Bank, Amsterdam
- 12.25 KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Eduard Grushchenko, Deputy Minister of Fuel & Energy, Russia
- 13.00 POLITICAL, LEGAL & JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES
Prince Alfred von Liechtenstein, President, Akademie für Zukunftsfragen, Vienna
- 13.25 Close of Conference
- 13.30 Informal Luncheon

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to: Brenda Haggerty, International Herald Tribune, 85 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LQ, England. Tel: (44 71) 838 4802. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Japanese Are Right

Americans ought to feel pleased, not frustrated, at Japan's continuing allergy to creating a more activist military force. The strength of anti-militarist opinion has now forced Tokyo to water down legislation allowing Japanese forces to participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations. This residual public pacifism honorably reflects the very lessons that Washington once wanted Japan to learn from World War II. And it reduces the risk of rekindling historic military rivalries between Japan and other Asian powers like South Korea and China. With the collapse of the former Soviet Union easing strategic threats, there is every reason for Japan to go slow in expanding its overseas military role.

The ruling Liberal Democrats, in a compromise with two minor parties, have now agreed to seek only approval in principle of an overseas peacekeeping role. Actual deployment of Japanese forces — except for humanitarian personnel like medical — would require further parliamentary decisions as each case arises.

Japan's postwar constitution wisely sets limits on the nature and deployment of military forces. This policy has recently brought charges that Japan unfairly profits from a "free rider" role in which it depends largely on U.S. protection. Tokyo does help offset U.S. defense costs, and it contributed \$12 billion to the Gulf War, but its refusal to

send combat forces brought demands for wider sharing of physical risk. In response, it came up with the idea of participating in UN peacekeeping missions, starting with Cambodia. Washington heartily approved. But America's main Asian allies remained uncomfortable with any Japanese military role.

For many Japanese, too, World War II remains a lesson on the disasters that a strong and well-connected military can bring. Some Japanese would rather send volunteers to the United Nations than regular Defense Force units. And others fear uncontrolled escalation should peacekeeping units come under fire in the field. Contrary to the view of Japan-bashing revisionists, parliamentary democracy clearly functions in Tokyo. The very force of public sentiment on this issue makes Asian fears of renewed Japanese militarism seem unrealistic.

Meanwhile, Japan can continue its exemplary foreign aid efforts, including its role in environmental protection in the developing world. In Cambodia, it can make valuable contributions to refugee resettlement and malaria prevention.

Eventually, Japan should share fully in the burdens of frontline peacekeeping. But there is no urgent need to rush ahead in the face of regional and domestic misgivings. Tokyo's weekend compromise honors an honorable ally.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Danger in South Asia

From India, the country that brought us the explosion of a nuclear "device" (not a bomb) in 1974, now comes a second test of a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) nuclear-capable "technology demonstrator" (not a missile). If Indian scientists are as skilled as Indian semantists — and there is reason to think they are — then India is just a screwdriver's turn and an honest way away from being a full-fledged and acknowledged nuclear power. For that matter, so is its arch-rival, Pakistan, which has followed it in removing every nuclear veil except the last. Nuclear war is thus at least a possibility in South Asia.

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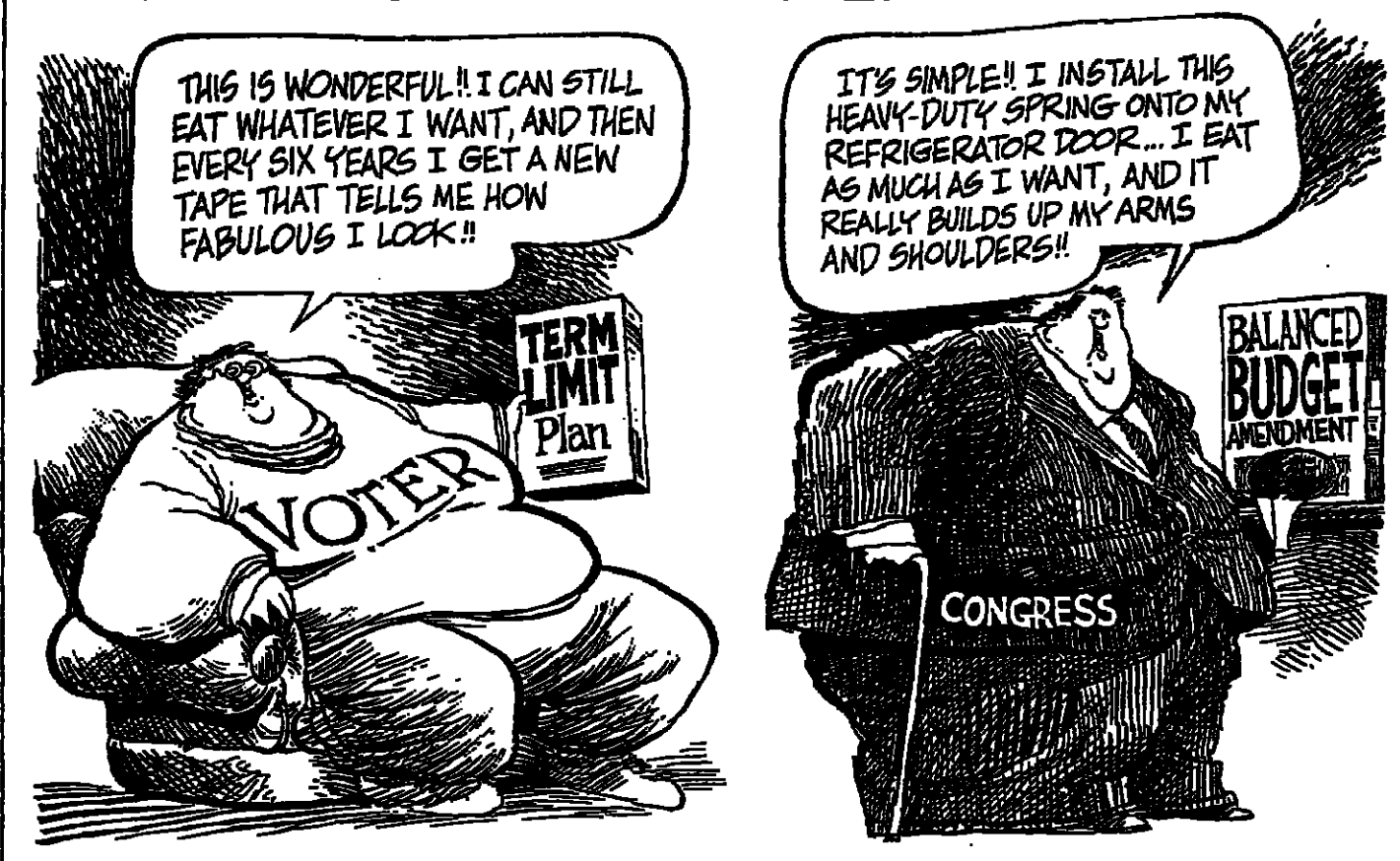
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DIET FADS



Yes, the Earth Summit Can Be a Coming Together

By Joseph A. Stanialow

PARIS — The road to Rio might well lead the world backward to the North-South confrontations of the 1970s instead of forward to a cleaner 21st century. For the Earth Summit to succeed, it must concentrate on technology, a force that can transcend national boundaries and political differences. The development and trans-

fer of technology through market forces and open international trade can improve energy efficiency, reduce pollution and help to cure a growing list of environmental ills.

The Earth Summit threatens to cause resentment and confrontation. Environmentalists in the Northern Hemisphere are pushing for policies to "save" the planet, potentially at the expense of economic growth in the South. Many in the South charge that

the North, already wealthy, is seeking to deny them the same opportunities for higher income and better lives.

At the crux of the negotiations lie energy and technology. Oil producers and consumers are fighting over policies aimed at cutting fossil fuel use and the resulting carbon dioxide emissions that are assumed to be a major culprit in global warming.

The European Community's proposed tax on energy use — the carbon tax — recently touched off a hot debate with the Gulf Cooperation Council. The oil producers say that if anyone wants to discourage energy use through higher costs, the producers should reap the benefits. To that end, Saudi Arabia has slanted its own policies toward higher prices.

But the ultimate environmental issue is not who should set energy prices or collect taxes. It is how we use energy — the technology of energy for feeding our cars, heating our homes and producing goods and services.

Conflicts can be prevented by shifting the focus from regulation and taxation to markets and technology. The United States is already taking steps to

mandate emission standards and leave it to corporations to choose the most efficient technologies and fuels. A market has sprung up in pollution rights; this concentrates pollution control where the greatest gains can be achieved with the least expense.

This same flexible approach to unleashing creativity can be applied across the globe. The trading of pollution permits within and between other nations can harness environmental goals to free markets.

Energy-efficient, pollution-limiting technology can be rapidly transferred to less wealthy nations without huge government subsidies or outright gifts.

The world would benefit if 300 million Chinese families end up buying energy-efficient refrigerators that emit no chlorofluorocarbons, which are said to damage the atmosphere's ozone layer.

With tax credits, United States companies can develop improved coolants and refrigeration systems that emit no CFCs. And trade negotiators can see to it that China opens its markets to these refrigerators.

Promoting an open trading system

is the cheapest way to transfer technology. But an open market works best with free access to information.

Thus there is a need to create an international data bank for environmental technology, to help match nations' environmental needs with companies' products and skills.

This data bank could follow an example developed as a result of a Washington conference with the former Soviet republics this past January. Enterprises in the republics can now fill a data bank with their specific needs in the efficient production and use of energy. Foreign companies can then tap this data bank to see where their products and services correspond.

These steps can further the global environmental agenda. But if countries attending the Earth Summit become bogged down in an ideological debate, the road from Rio could very well turn into a dead end.

The writer is managing director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and head of its European/Middle East office in Paris. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Hot Air in Rio Would Be a Waste of Precious Time

By Helge Ole Bergeesen

OSLO — As the Earth Summit, the largest political gathering in modern history, opens in Rio de Janeiro, it is time to recall the slogan developed at the Stockholm environmental conference 20 years ago: "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem." On which side of that equation will the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development end up?

It is easy to foresee that the negotiators will emerge in two weeks after intense, late-night sessions with documents that will be hailed as making historic contributions toward protecting the global environment. But the same was said 20 years ago, and now the executive director of the UN Environmental Program, Mustafa Tolba of Egypt, admits that "not one of the major problems debated in Stockholm has been solved."

It has also been nearly 20 years since world leaders pledged to put an end to hunger and malnutrition, and to control population growth — but, again, words were not enough.

The world does not need more rhetoric about

the environment, which is exactly what Rio is about to produce. Politicians and diplomats will proclaim that the resolutions from Rio, however vague and deficient, are the best that can be achieved, and if nothing else, a good basis for future negotiations. And so the UN circus will move to another agenda and another venue.

This might be all right if we had a century to solve the world's pressing environment and development problems. But we don't.

The political leaders in Rio say that mankind's survival is at stake, yet we can expect vague promises to "limit carbon emissions," to pursue "appropriate demographic policies" and provide "additional aid." Such rhetoric leaves room for governments to go home and do whatever they like — and still claim to respect the Rio declarations.

If the Rio summiters believed their own words, they would act otherwise.

They would, first, limit their statements to specific formulas like this: "My government pledges to achieve action X by year Y." Second, they would agree on standards of behavior that can be controlled and verified — not simply "sustainable forestry" or "protecting the atmosphere," but concrete commitments for the forestry and energy industries to follow.

Most important, the Rio delegations would empower independent international agencies to monitor governments' implementation of such standards, and agree on how to punish those that fail to comply. This is the measure of success that future generations will use when they judge whether those now gathered in Rio were part of the solution or part of the problem.

The writer is senior research fellow at the Fridtjof Nansen Institute in Oslo and co-editor of the Green Globe Yearbook, which is being launched by Oxford University Press in Rio. She contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

The Eco-Pessimists Among Us Are a Familiar Bore

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Many confidently — even eagerly — predicted catastrophes are late in arriving. There is a lengthening list of traumas to the planet that were supposed to have happened but haven't. This is one reason to be unimpressed by the "Earth Summit" in Rio.

The Audubon Society calls that summit "the most important meeting in the history of mankind." (So much for the Council of Trent, the Congress of Vienna and the first meeting of Plato and Socrates.) But any time agents of 160 governments gather, remember: Some Third World governments — which are most of the world's governments — are "kleptocracies."

They would rather redistribute the First World's wealth than abandon the status that is the basis of their power. Status also is the impediment to the people's prosperity and therefore a cause of environmental injury.

Some environmentalists, usually at comfortably endowed universities, dislike economic growth, and many environmental measures hinder it. But growth is a prerequisite for environmental improvement. The worldwide pattern is that environmental damage increases until per capita income reaches a point where people enjoy a social surplus and feel they can ask government to trade some growth for environmental healing.

So before we are stampeded into growth-inhibiting actions to combat

global warming, we should recall that less than 20 years ago — not long in a planet's life — the politically correct panic concerned global cooling. Then there were "many signs pointing to the possibility that the Earth may be heading for another ice age" (The New York Times, Aug. 14, 1975), heading "toward extensive Northern Hemisphere glaciation" (Science magazine, Dec. 10, 1976), and facing "continued rapid cooling of the Earth" (Global Ecology, 1971) and "the approach of a full-blown 10,000-year ice age" (Science, March 1, 1975).

It was then said that "a new ice age must now stand alongside nuclear war as a likely source of wholesale death and misery" (International Wildlife, July 1975) and that "the world's climatologists are agreed" that we must "prepare for the next ice age" (Science Digest, February 1973). Newsweek reported (April 28, 1975) "ominous signs" that "the Earth's climate seems to be cooling down" and meteorologists "are almost unanimous" that "the trend will reduce agricultural productivity for the rest of the century."

The Christian Science Monitor reported (Aug. 27, 1974) that armadillos had left Nebraska, retreating south, and heat-loving snails had retreated from central European forests, and "the North Atlantic is cool-

ing down about as fast as an ocean can cool," glaciers "have begun to advance" and "growing seasons in England and Scandinavia are getting shorter."

Nowadays Newsweek's Greg Easterbrook, writing in Washington Monthly, offers his "Law of Doom-saying": Predict catastrophe no later than 10 years hence but no sooner than five years away — soon enough to terrify but far enough off that people will forget if you are wrong.

Mr. Easterbrook has not forgotten Stanford's infamously wrong Paul Ehrlich, who in 1968 said, "The battle to feed humanity is already lost — we will not be able to prevent large-scale famines in the next decade." Since 1968, world grain production has increased 60 percent. For 30 years, world excess food stocks relative to consumption have grown faster than population.

In 1980 Mr. Ehrlich bet economist Julian Simon \$1,000 that in a decade the prices of five resources (copper, chrome, nickel, tin, tungsten) would rise. The prices of all five fell. Mr. Ehrlich paid.

And Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute reports (in The Public Interest) that, contrary to predictions that increased population and industrialism would produce scarcities, "by every objective measure natural resources became more, not less plentiful in the 1980s."

Indeed, "many environmentalists now complain of the ecological damage that will be done by cheap and accessible energy," Mr. Moore says. Measured in terms of the amount of time a person must work to purchase them, natural resources are, on average, 20 percent cheaper than in 1980, half as costly as in 1950 and five times less costly than in 1900.

Eco-pessimism persists, more solid than environmental science, in part because it serves a political program. Some environmentalism is a "green tree with red roots." It is the socialist dream — ascetic lives closely regulated by a vanguard of bossy visionaries — dressed up as compassion for the planet.

Various reasons for gloominess come and go (dioxin and acid rain have recently been demoted as menaces) but the supply of gloominess is remarkably constant. A recent Science magazine editorial, "The Attractiveness of Gloom," satirically offered a new version of Murphy's Law: "Things are worse than they can possibly be."

It quotes a fictional Dr. Noital, who says his fellow gloomsmongers are handicapped by the fact that standards of living, and life expectancy, keep rising. However, he takes comfort from the fact that anxiety will remain high because "expectations always increase more rapidly than productivity."

OPINION

مكتبة من الكتب

For Candor and Commitments

By A. M. Rosenthal

Jerusalem — On a hilltop in Jerusalem, once a battleground, Israeli leaders sit together under the eucalyptus, celebrating the victory of the past but contemplating the risks of the future.

Celebration and thanksgiving for survival are part of Israeli life, but combined always with concern for the future. Given the country's geography and neighbors, the mixture is wise and healthy. Israel is for risk-taking, but not for fools.

But this year, the 25th anniversary of the Six-Day War that gave Israel control of the Jordanian-occupied East Jerusalem and West Bank, something else is missing: a respectable degree of candor.

ON MY MIND

Certain important realities, central both to Israeli security and Middle East peace, have always been part of national awareness, military defense and political strategy. They are discussed by politicians now — but in private. At election time Israeli politicians are showing themselves world class at public evasion of inconvenient realities.

So far both sides have been entirely occupied slugging each other and claiming to have the only key to peace. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his Likud bloc spread the message that without them the Israeli people will never accept Palestinian autonomy and that the Palestinians understand this.

Yitzhak Rabin of the Labor Party promises an end to more Jewish settlements on the West Bank, and rapid movement toward autonomy. The irony is that by sliding over Middle East problems other than

the pace of autonomy, both sides strengthen the growing Western legend most dangerous to Israel, and which both know to be untrue. The myth is that Arab-Israeli peace is up to the Israelis, who ought to get along with it, smartly.

Israeli politicians, particularly from Labor, publicly guide over the root reality that Israelis and Palestinians are talking about two entirely different things. Mr. Rabin and Mr. Shamir talk of autonomy, the Palestinians of independence.

No Palestinian representative has accepted anything less than statehood as the objective. The Palestine Liberation Organization has never amended its covenant calling for death to Israel. Nor has there been any Palestinian commitment that if autonomy, even statehood, is achieved, that would and Palestinian claims on the rest of Israel.

What's more, no Israeli politician has demonstrated how Israel could prevent an autonomous Palestinian "entity" from declaring itself an independent state, except by a war that would leave Israel an international target.

The franker leftists in the Labor Party simply accept the idea of Palestinian independence, which both Mr. Rabin and Mr. Shamir feel would be a dagger to be used by Arab states against Israel.

Can Mr. Rabin control these Labor members once he is in power? Or will they do as Avraham Burg, an engaging Labor Marxist, suggested the other day and use Mr. Rabin's popularity as the propellant for their own rocket and then zoom off on their own way?

All this does not rule out an Israeli-Palestinian compromise for peace. But it sure suggests that the Palestinians should be asked to make some commitments of their own — about the final outcome, and about quit-claims.

And need it be said that the threat to Middle East peace comes not only from Palestinians or Israel but from various Arab states? They have preached war against Israel for a half-century, have never told their people that Israel turned out to be a good little country after all so the holy war has been scrapped.

Should it be mentioned that these countries, like Iran, Syria and Libya, are stuffing themselves with missiles from China and North Korea, tanks from Russia and all sorts of high-power weapons from European and American salesmen?

Would it be polite also to say that these neighbors of Israel are dictatorships that can order war without taking referendums among their people?

Is it worth thinking about that if one of those countries attacks another Muslim nation it may recall Saddam Hussein's inspiration and launch a few Scuds at Israel too?

Well, yes, all those things might be said. No doubt after the election Israeli politicians will be saying them again as loud as they used to. But maybe the world will have gotten completely out of the habit of paying attention. That's the risk.

The New York Times.

As Husband of the Candidate, a Different View

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — Learning about politics inside out can be a humbling experience if you have covered several hundred political campaigns beginning in the 1960s, which I have. Now I have lived through one — as the candidate's husband — and I'm not sure I will ever look at politics the same way again.

That campaign, for the Democratic nomination in the 23rd State Senate District of California, ended this Tuesday. So I want to collect my thoughts about it

MEANWHILE

before they are tinted or tainted by whether Catherine O'Neill wins or loses.

The first one is tremendous admiration for my wife — and for anyone else with the guts to run. One of the things that surprised me most during the campaign was the number of people who would come up to her, see an obviously sane, intelligent and decent lady knocking herself out making speeches and talking to people anywhere 10 or 100 people congregated, and say: "Thank you for doing this."

The second is a real feeling of humility at the absurd notion I had that I knew what this was like. It is an endless series of small humiliations and wrenching ups and downs that struck me as a human equivalent of metal fatigue. I don't know how they do it.

The third thought is that campaigning is more intense and much dirtier than I ever imagined. God, it stinks, but, like democ-

cy itself, real campaigning, going to the people, is better than the alternatives of money, mail and television. I mourn the passing of crowds and handshakes to the politics of cool and detached arrogance and lying in commercials and attack mail.

If the United States is in decline, the predominant cause and symptom is the acceptance of lying — not lying itself, but indifference to it. Television politicians are leading us down the slippery slope.

Like being in the army, campaigns are funny but not fun. I cannot speak for my wife on any of this. She, I know now, is spectacularly able to speak for herself. She is one of the most impressive campaigners I have ever seen. She did it the old-fashioned way, going wherever anyone would have her, talking to a hundred people at a time, a dozen, or one-on-one — but that may have been because she did not have as much money as her opponents. For me, it was torture being out there, totally invested and totally powerless.

I was once amused by the fact that all the candidates I covered thought they were going to win. Never again. Now I know why. They could never get out of bed in the morning if they thought otherwise. And a campaign would collapse like the balloon it is if volunteers and underpaid and overworked staffers sensed that the candidate had lost heart.

Not that there are many volunteers around politics anymore. More often than

not, the staffers work for political consulting firms — they are well paid indeed — and the last thing they want around is citizens willing to work free for a person or an idea. Few paid or unpaid campaign workers want the spouse around, either — at least judging by the way the talented and energetic kids helping my wife rewrote anything I wrote for brochures and such.

I watched my wife at tea and questions, tramping through local fairs, walking movie lines talking to voters — the lines are one of the few places Californians congregate off the freeways — followed by her corps of bright young men and women. Those kids seemed to adore her, and so did the older volunteers who had worked in her last campaign 20 years ago, when she came within a few hundred votes of being the first woman in the California Senate.

Her opponents, rarely seen outside television screens and mailboxes, probably laughed at all that and at the "O'Neill" signs on lawns. Not much in-the-flesh campaigning goes on around here anymore. The conventional wisdom now is that actually campaigning — as opposed to raising money, dialing for dollars to pay for the time and postage to say the worst things you can think of about opponents — is a total waste of time.

The people she met seemed to enjoy it, and she learned a great deal about how people were actually living and what they wanted from government.

My candidate had lots of heart, getting up and out every day after seeing and hearing about fancy mailers that accused

her, in sequence, of: burning down rain forests in the Amazon, which had to do with the fact that she was once the North American public affairs officer of the International Monetary Fund; being a tool of the oil companies, because she considered (and decided against) using a mailing house that had done work for Occidental Petroleum a few years earlier; and, sin of sins, living in New York.

Now I understand more viscerally why candidates do those things: Politics may or may not be their life, but it is their living, their job. They will do anything to keep it.

Once the most open of the states, breeding generations of reformers, California may now be the most corrupt politically — because it is now too big to watch over itself. Newspapers cannot keep up, nor do they try to keep up, with blizzards of mail charges, true and untrue, in the few days before election. The press here has fallen into the consultants' trap, rejecting old-fashioned campaigning to cover fund-raising and television commercials. The inmates have taken over the asylum.

"I wish I were covering it," I said to Nancy Hill-Holtzman of the Los Angeles Times as we sat in the back of a studio during the campaign's one television debate, on a local cable channel. "It's a lot more fun than being related to it."

I know that someday soon, win or lose, I'm going to laugh at it all (well, a lot of it), but right now it just confirms my bent toward term limits for all elected officials — including my wife if she wins this thing.

Universal Press Syndicate.

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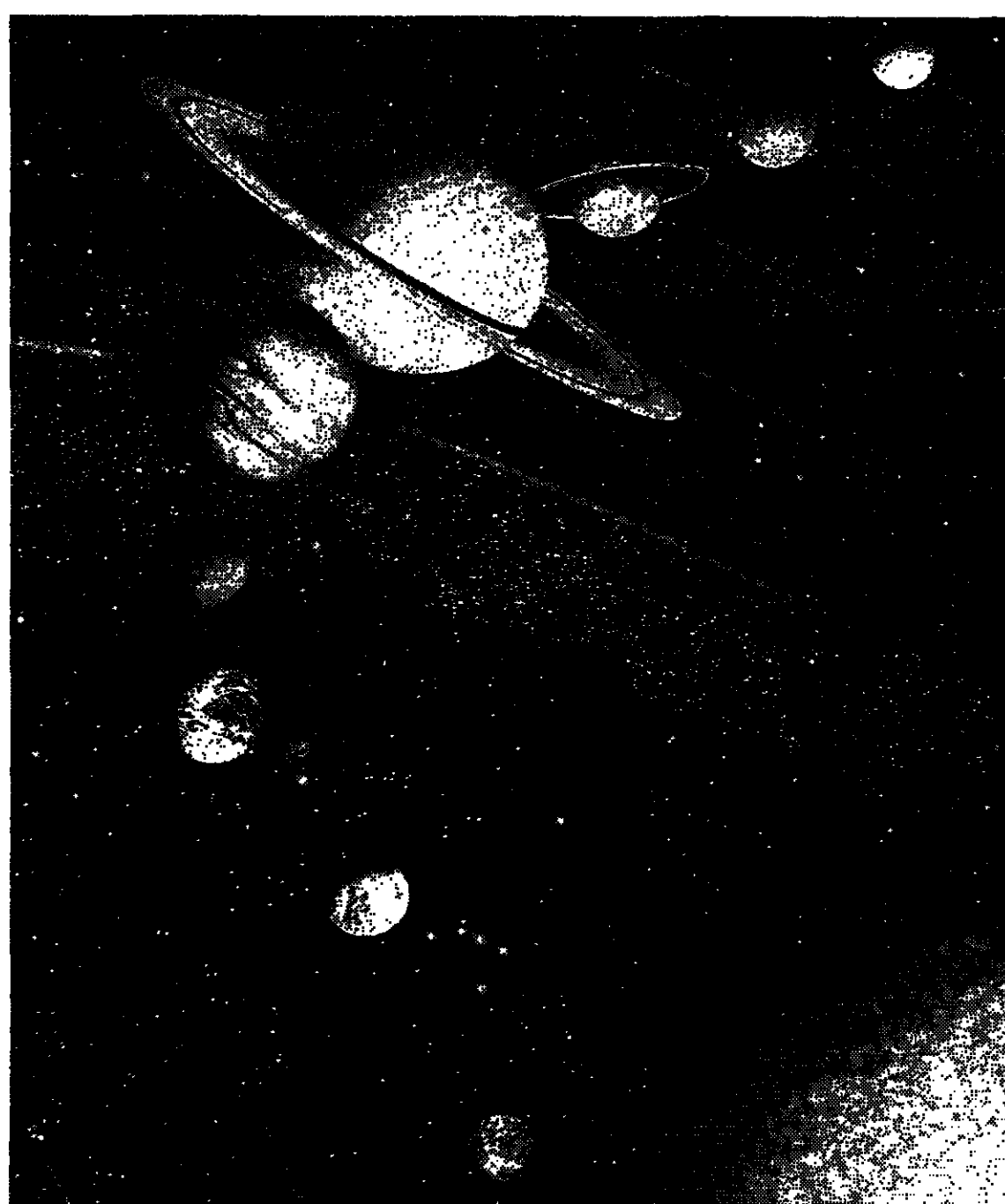
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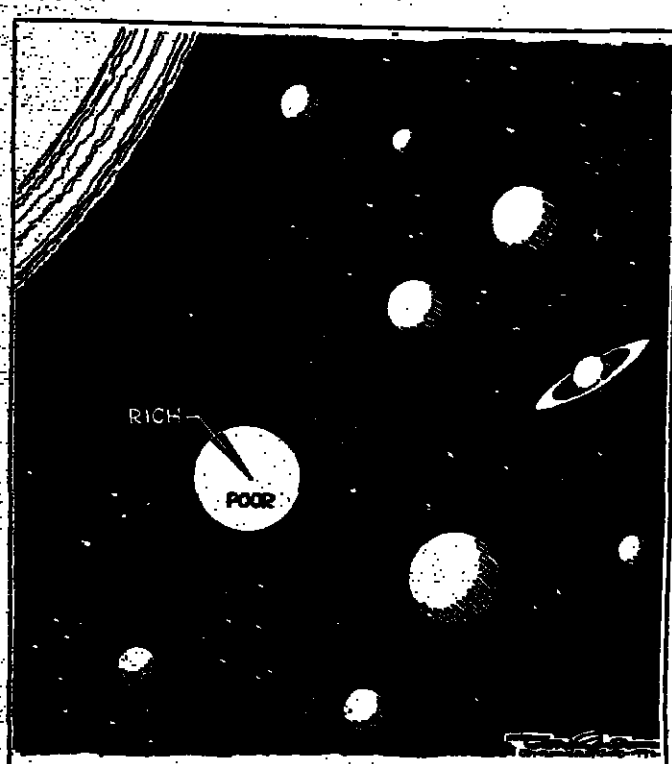
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Perot: Not So Scary

Regarding "Split Government Has Opened a Crevice for Perot" (Opinion, May 26):

David S. Broder's characteristically sound reasoning seems to have fallen victim to purely ideological objections to the possibility of an independent president. With apparent approval, Mr. Broder quotes the House minority leader, Robert Michel, as saying that Ross Perot's election would "prove that authoritarianism... can happen here." This is patent nonsense.

The United States elects a chief executive, not a king. Mr. Perot's actions as president would be subject to the approval of Congress and the scrutiny of the judiciary. Given the current state of virtually impotent party leadership, Mr. Perot would be no "leader" a prospect that any other first-term president.

Robert Michel hit the nail on the head when he said that the two-party system is failing the American people. The parties spend their time competing with each other instead of providing the public with the direction and leadership it desperately needs.

A British-style system would appear to be an excellent solution, allowing the government to function as a united team for a term, after which if the public is unhappy it could "kick the bums out."

As a president owing allegiance to neither party, Ross Perot would be well-placed to break the two-party gridlock and get the government finally to begin addressing the serious problems facing the United States.

HENRY HUTCHESON, Irami, Japan.

The Ecu and Esperanto

Regarding "What Look for the Ecu? The Shine Is Off Before It's Even On" (May 30):

So some Germans desire the Ecu as "Esperanto money"? This is unfair both to the Ecu and Esperanto. Whereas the Ecu is intended to supplant national currencies within the European Community, Esperanto is not supposed to supplant national currencies but to serve as an "interlanguage" enabling people of different nationalities to communicate freely with one another.

ESKIL SVANE, Montpellier, France.

U.S. Arm-Twisting

The glossing over of the Pentagon's draft planning document ("For Pentagon, Throwing New Rivals Is No Longer Primary Aim," May 25) does not remove the fear among less developed countries about the U.S.

megalomania so vulgarly exhibited after the Gulf War and with the crumbling of the Soviet superpower. Recent U.S. actions — the throttling of India's space program, and the high-handed extension of trade sanctions — are arm-twisting acts born of heady power. Will the promised "new world order" be another form of imperialism allowing only vassals and no equals?

G. B. MISRA, Rudolfstetten, Switzerland.

The Same Pitch

Regarding "Rolling in Happiness" (Back Page, May 22):

Russell Baker has outdone himself! What a scintillating piece! It is fascinating how very similar is the pattern of snake-oil sales at country fairs all over the world. When I was growing up in Karachi 35 years ago, the pitch, apart from superficial differences, was exactly the way Mr. Baker has captured it. Thank you for this perfect mixture of pure humor and biting satire.

J. B. RUMY, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Help for the Old Lady

Regarding "On C. and F." (Letters, May 22):

There are several ways to help the Old Philadelphia Lady convert from Celsius temperature to Fahrenheit. Working things out from a few fixed points will be easier for many people than remembering a formula. Familiar conditions help: Room temperature at 20 degrees Celsius is 68 degrees Fahrenheit, so 25°C is warm and 15°C is cool. Then if one remembers that water freezes at 0°C and 32°F, one has another familiar reference point; winter at zero Celsius is a lot more comfortable than at zero Fahrenheit.

Going from weather to cookery, water boils at 100°C and 212°F. The respective differences between the freezing and boiling points are therefore 100°C (100° minus 0°) and 180°F (212° minus 32°). So we see that one degree Celsius is exactly equal to 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit. With this information, one can calculate any temperature. The formula: Fahrenheit equals 1.8 times Celsius plus 32. To go backward, Celsius equals Fahrenheit minus 32, divided by 1.8.

The C scale is called Celsius because there are other centigrade scales (such as Kelvin's) and it seems right to name these scales after people. Mr. Fahrenheit's zero point was the freezing point of water brine in contact with rock salt; a welcome fact to those of us who still make ice cream by hand cranking, or who must sometimes deal with icy winter roads.

S. A. MORSE, Cambridge, England.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

NYSE Stock Div. Yld. P/E Ratio Low High

IBM	110.00	4.5	15.0	108.00	112.00
Microsoft	68.00	1.5	25.0	66.00	70.00
Apple	55.00	1.2	20.0	53.00	57.00
Oracle	45.00	1.0	18.0	43.00	47.00
Sun	35.00	0.8	15.0	33.00	37.00
Novell	25.00	0.6	12.0	23.00	27.00
Lotus	15.00	0.4	10.0	13.00	17.00
Intuit	12.00	0.3	8.0	10.00	14.00
Visa	10.00	0.2	6.0	8.00	12.00
MasterCard	8.00	0.1	4.0	6.00	10.00

Alcoa	45.00	1.0	18.0	43.00	47.00
Alumina	35.00	0.8	15.0	33.00	37.00
Alcan	25.00	0.6	12.0	23.00	27.00
Alcoa	15.00	0.4	10.0	13.00	17.00
Alumina	12.00	0.3	8.0	10.00	14.00
Alcan	10.00	0.2	6.0	8.00	12.00
Alcoa	8.00	0.1	4.0	6.00	10.00
Alumina	6.00	0.0	3.0	4.00	8.00
Alcan	4.00	0.0	2.0	2.00	6.00
Alcoa	2.00	0.0	1.0	1.00	3.00

Alcoa	1.00	0.0	0.5	0.50	1.50
Alumina	0.50	0.0	0.2	0.20	0.80
Alcan	0.20	0.0	0.1	0.10	0.40
Alcoa	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.20
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.10
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.05
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.02
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.01
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alumina	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcan	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00

MEDIA MARK

The Flood of Brings a Few

N

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	0.90
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	0.33
Dutch Guilder	0.36
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.70
South African Rand	1.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Thai Baht	10.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.70
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	100.00
Chinese Yuan	8.28
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	100.00
Bangladeshi Taka	100.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00
Thai Baht	100.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.70
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	100.00
Chinese Yuan	8.28
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	100.00
Bangladeshi Taka	100.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00

Other Dollar Values

US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	0.90
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	0.33
Dutch Guilder	0.36
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.70
South African Rand	1.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Thai Baht	10.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.70
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	100.00
Chinese Yuan	8.28
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	100.00
Bangladeshi Taka	100.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00

Forward Rates

US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	0.90
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	0.33
Dutch Guilder	0.36
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.70
South African Rand	1.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Thai Baht	10.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.70
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Bangladeshi Taka	100.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00

Interest Rates

US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	0.90
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	0.33
Dutch Guilder	0.36
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.70
South African Rand	1.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Thai Baht	10.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
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Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00

Key Money Rates

US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	0.90
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	0.33
Dutch Guilder	0.36
Australian Dollar	0.75
New Zealand Dollar	0.70
South African Rand	1.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Thai Baht	10.00
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.70
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	100.00
Chinese Yuan	8.28
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	100.00
Bangladeshi Taka	100.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	100.00
Nepalese Rupee	100.00
Burmese Kyat	100.00
Myanmar Kyat	100.00
Laotian Kip	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Cambodian Riel	100.00
Siamese Baht	100.00

مکان من الأرحل

MEDIA MARKETS

The Flood of New Brands Brings a Few Too Many

By Stuart Elliott

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Betting everything on one lucky roll of the dice may work nicely for some gamblers. But it is a terrible way for advertisers to introduce products into a crowded consumer marketplace, according to the findings of a provocative study by a giant agency that has better-than-average experience in the field.

The study, "Craps or Poker: Gambling on New Market Entries," was produced by Backer Spielvogel Bates Inc. in an attempt to root out thinking on one of the most contentious topics facing advertisers.

As consumer-product makers flood store shelves with thousands of new entries annually, retailers and shoppers are beginning to balk. The reluctance to stock or try new products endangers a critical component of the money-making machine that fueled the explosive growth of the U.S. advertising industry from the 1940s through the 1980s.

"It's an effort to get people to face their motivations," said Kenneth R. Rogers, Backer Spielvogel's president and chief operating officer.

"I don't think we've run out of room for new brands," he said. But he added, "If they're doing it just to be there, without gaining a competitive advantage or building sales in a category, they ought to take a good, hard look at whether it makes sense."

The Backer Spielvogel study is the latest look at a subject that was also the focus of a recent seminar sponsored by the New York chapter of the American Marketing Association. It is noteworthy because it is unusual for a participant in the new-product process to suggest that the emperor, if not entirely naked, is not as stylishly turned out as his sycophantic entourage might insist.

But Mr. Rogers said the agency felt compelled to address the issue because the difficulties in introducing products "are cutting into brand-building over the long term," jeopardizing the foundation for selling products.

IN LIKENESS of the new-product process to poker, Mr. Rogers urged marketers to "fold far more often than you stay in." And, if the decision is made to keep playing, do so "only if your hand continues to get stronger."

Mr. Rogers recommended that advertising for new products be "experiential," that is, provide consumers "an experience of what it will be like to use or own a certain brand before they buy it," rather than simply describing it or illustrating a popular life-style, like sunglasses, "to which the product is mindlessly appended."

For instance, he cited a campaign that Backer Spielvogel created for Miller Genuine Draft, which has grown since its introduction in 1986 to become the seventh best-selling beer brand in the United States, according to data compiled by Beer Marketer's Insights, a trade publication in West Nyack, N.Y.

The advertising, which depicts a mock blitzkrieg that occurs every time a drinker uncaps a bottle of Miller Genuine Draft, "helps you experience the refreshment," he added, "by using snow as a metaphor."

The study also delves into the debate over what is known in marketing as line or brand extensions, which are new products that use the brand names of established, successful products.

Martin Friedlander, editor of New Product News in Chicago, a monthly publication that tracks the success and failure of product introductions, said marketers preferred line extensions because they seemed to be easier and less risky "than establishing a brand-new brand concept."

Mr. Rogers warned against following "the James Joyce school of marketing" in introducing line extensions, as when an advertiser "puts two ideas next to each other that Joyce would be the only guy smart enough to understand what they had in common." Among such bewildered examples, he cited a line extension of Mrs. Butterworth's syrup made without butter.

If they're doing it just to be there, they ought to take a good look at whether it makes sense.

Lenders Wary on Russia

Bankers Want Risks Shared

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Having been badly burned by overvaluing Latin America in the 1970s, officials and private bankers attending the International Monetary Conference here are warning that loans to finance the transformation of the former Soviet Union to a market economy will be scarce.

Hilmar Kopper, chief executive of Deutsche Bank, said Tuesday there was no scope for more financing from commercial banks other than government-guaranteed credits, until there was an agreement on the old debt.

Toyojo Gyoten, Japan's former vice minister of finance who played a leading role in helping to resolve the Latin debt crisis, said public-sector agencies must cooperate with private banks, with the willingness to share the unavoidable risk.

Peter O. Aven, Russian minister of foreign economic relations, told bankers the country was going through a liquidity crisis and was not in a position to fulfill its obligations. He said the other former Soviet republics were not transferring a "single dollar," adding that "Russia is alone in this game" of servicing foreign debt.

Finance Minister Don Mazankowski of Canada, speaking to the annual meeting of the chairmen of the world's largest commercial banks, said, "We are prepared to help, if they help themselves and get on the path to economic growth and prosperity" by adopting the reforms needed to assure success.

Bankers said it would be difficult for governments to be generous with Russia until it established an economic recovery program approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Wilting Branches in Britain Banks' Sprawling Networks Face a Pruning

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As the battle for Midland Bank PLC heats up again, bankers say that no matter who wins, Britain's high streets are certain to have far fewer bank branches and perhaps quite a few more wine bars.

"Bank branches actually make excellent wine bars and restaurants," said Brian Butler, a spokesman for Lloyds Bank PLC, which has sold off hundreds of branches in recent years. He cites not only the attraction of rich expanses of mahogany and marble in many bank branches but also the ease of converting chilly bank vaults to superb wine cellars.

Overbanking is common in much of Europe, from Norway to Spain. There, two years ago, a large pizza chain came close to buying more than 100 branches closed by Banco Bilbao Vizcaya after a merger with a rival.

Midland's chief executive, Brian Pearce, who last year permanently shuttered 150 of his branches and plans to shed 100 more this year, has predicted that the 20,000 financial outlets of one kind or another in Britain today will likely be halved by the end of the decade.

Outside experts say that in a national world, the numbers would shrink far further. "If we were designing the British banking industry from scratch, there would be four competitors in every city, not the present four banks and 10 building societies," said Simon Farnborough, a banking industry specialist with the Boston Consulting Group in London.

With their sprawling branch networks, Britain's big four banks are increasingly at a disadvantage. "The most profitable parts of banking are mortgages and personal loans, where the banks are plumb up against the building societies, with their far smaller branch networks and costs," said Christopher Smallwood, chief strategist for TSB Bank, the building society turned bank that has 1,500 branches. Like others, he

says Britain's big banks simply are "not competitive" and says they must slash costs.

And they are. Curiously, however, many industry analysts warn that as attractive as it might seem, a willy-nilly program of branch closings could be disastrous.

The biggest and most obvious liability is that closing branches costs customers. All things being equal, for decades the operative assumption in British banking was that customers would change their spouses more frequently than they change their bank. "The trend is up in both respects," said one banker.

Studies in Britain and elsewhere have shown that banks' attempts to transfer customers to a branch in the next town typically result in two-fifths of the closed branch's customers simply moving their accounts to a more conveniently situated rival. "When you start closing branches, it certainly cuts costs, but not as much as you might think," Mr. Smallwood said, "plus you lose income from the customers who don't move with you."

Then, too, there is the problem of trying to unload large numbers of branches into an already severely depressed property market. Lloyds' success with would-be wine bar and restaurant owners, and Midland's sale of one of its New Bond Street branches — one of its grandest — to an Italian haute couture house recently are the exceptions. "You aren't going to be able to sell many palatial bank branches to dry cleaners," Mr. Farnborough said.

Others worry that the existence of large branch networks is banks' best assurance of quality control. A recent study by Robert Fleming Securities showed a dramatic decline in loan quality as a direct correlation to the borrower's distance from the lender.

Nick Dobby, Fleming's bank analyst, said, "The further you move away from the branch, the less known the customer would be to the local branch."

See BRANCHES, Page 13

HSBC Lifts Bid For Midland, Includes Cash

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — HSBC Holdings, parent of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., upped the ante on Tuesday in the battle to take over Midland Bank PLC by announcing a new bid that values the British bank at £3.9 billion (\$7.1 billion), largely through the increase in HSBC's share price since the original bid was announced.

Crucially, the new offer now includes a cash component.

Instead of the combination of HSBC shares and debt issues on offer through its original bid made in April, the bank now proposes to pay Midland shareholders in stock plus the cash equivalent of the value of the bonds if they prefer.

The revised bid, which won immediate endorsement from Midland's board, was described in a statement issued jointly by HSBC and Midland as the final offer, which will not be increased.

In London, the consensus was that although HSBC has now clearly emerged with the upper hand over its bidding rival Lloyds Bank, the contest for Midland is still too close to call.

"This bid is not quite the knock-out blow," said Nick Gough, a banking analyst with County NatWest. "They could well regret announcing it as their last bid."

Analysts expect Lloyds Bank's tentative bid of £3.7 billion will now be revised upwards and will also likely include a faster cash component than its original offer. A firm bid from Lloyds, however, still must await the decision of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is not expected until late August.

The new HSBC bid, meanwhile, has a closing date of June 25, which means that Lloyds has until then to make its move.

Lloyds' officials said they would make an announcement following a meeting of the board on Friday. Until then, Lloyds advised shareholders simply to do nothing.

In contrast, the HSBC chairman, William Purves, said in Toronto, "We now look forward to completing the merger as soon as possible."

HSBC, however, would find it difficult to respond to a counteroffer from Lloyds, an offer which of itself could depress HSBC's share price and thus the value of its bid.

"I think it is worthwhile to wait a bit and see what happens," said Mark Rorison, an analyst with Nikko Securities in London.

Mr. Purves said that it had become clear that institutional shareholders, who basically manage equity portfolios, were not particularly happy with the loan stock, and so "we have responded to that."

He called it "a small revision" after taking account of an improving British scene, some evidence of less provisioning and the perception in the marketplace that someone else was prepared to pay much more for it.

"You've got to look at the marketplace, and the perception is that Midland is worth more than our original offer," he said.

Under the new bid, shareholder cash would come from underwriters who would resell the debt.

—ERIK IPSEN

Pentagon Bars GE Division From Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday it had suspended General Electric Co.'s aircraft-engine division from new government contracts over allegations in an overseas bribery case.

The Pentagon's Defense Logistics Agency also warned GE to tighten internal controls. The action involves billions of dollars in engine contracts for the manufacturing giant. GE called the suspension unwarranted, saying it had already dismissed one official and was cooperating with government investigators. The company said it would appeal to higher Pentagon officials.

The GE engine division did \$2.7 billion in government work last year and is one of only two suppliers of engines for U.S. fighter jets and bombers.

The Justice Department alleged in an earlier lawsuit that officials of the division had conspired with an Israeli Air Force general, Rami Dahan, to defraud the U.S. foreign military sales program of \$40 million in the 1980s.

Defense officials said the length of the suspension would depend on GE's response, but that they expected it would last days or weeks rather than months.

"We are dissatisfied with what they have done thus far to prevent a repetition of this incident," said Patricia O. Miller, a spokeswoman for the Defense Logistics Agency.

"They need to fix things — strengthen disciplinary action against employees who violate laws and take better internal control of operations," she added.

The lawsuit against GE, scheduled for trial in November in Cincinnati, alleges that senior officials of the company gave General Dahan \$7.85 million to influence his decision on contracts for fighter engines. He is now serving a prison term in Israel for criminal violations of procurement rules.

GE is the third-biggest U.S. defense contractor. Its engine division employs 30,000 workers, mostly in Lynn, Massachusetts.

The other major maker of engines for U.S. military fighters and bombers is the Pratt & Whitney division of United Technologies Corp.

Ms. Miller said that officials of the Defense Logistics Agency were conferring with GE executives on the issue and expected a settlement. "This is not permanent, but the government means business," she said. "If things aren't satisfied, it would go to debarment. I can't believe this would happen."

The Pentagon acknowledged that GE had fired one executive, Herbert Steindler, but officials who asked not to be identified said more than 20 GE employees may have been involved in the affair. (Reuters, UPI)

For 14-Year Light Bulb, Demand Is the Dim Spot

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If it works as its inventors promise, a newly unveiled radio-wave light bulb would be good for an average of 14 years after being screwed into the socket, drawing only a quarter of the juice that an ordinary bulb does.

But the E-Lamp bulb developed by two California companies is likely to find few sales at the initial price of \$10 to \$20 apiece, unless power companies agree to share part of the cost with consumers. Some U.S. utilities are already doing so for the current generation of energy-saving bulbs. For example, Potomac Electric Power Co., which serves the District of Columbia and Maryland, has helped pay for installation of about 140,000 of the type known as compact fluorescent tubes that promise seven years of service. In April, Pepco sent out coupons that knock \$15 off the \$20 price of the fluorescent bulb.

The E-Lamp bulb could well command the same support if it works as promised. The developers say the first versions should be on the market in 1993.

"There are a lot, a lot of questions" about the new bulb, said a Pepco spokesman, Steve Arabia. But "if it were to be everything they say it is, then we would certainly consider giving rebates for it."

Although energy-saving bulbs offer savings over their lifetime, by using less power and eliminating the need for replacement bulbs, consumers generally have taken a short-term view, balked at the high price of an item long thought of as a throwaway commodity.

The utility paying for it up front is the key to widespread adoption, said Ashok Gupta, senior energy analyst at the National Resources Defense Council, a public-interest group.

The new bulb was announced by two California-based companies, Intersource Inc. and Diablo Research Corp. Both are small, privately held companies that have no factories. They hope to license the

technology or to hire other companies to build the bulbs.

Some industry experts were skeptical. Without manufacturing capability, "they pulled the cork too early," said Donald Spero, president of Fusion Systems Corp., a Maryland company that is working on advanced lighting technology.

The two companies' standing was bolstered, however, by backing from one of the largest U.S. utilities, American Electric Power Co. of Columbus, Ohio. It announced Monday that it would invest \$6.5 million. Intersource and Diablo hope that substitutes for 75-watt bulbs used in recessed lighting in commercial establishments will become available in 1993.

Instead of using electricity to heat up an illuminating wire, as ordinary bulbs do, radio signals are sent into a mercury vapor in the bulb, resulting in production of light.

Executives at Intersource and its partner, Diablo, say that the technology was shown to General Electric Co. and Philips Electronics NV in the 1980s, but that they decided to pass on it.

A GE executive, however, said on Monday that his company had invested heavily in radio-wave technology and demonstrated prototype bulbs a year ago.

The executive, Jay Pomeroy, manager of marketing communications for GE Lighting, said that GE didn't think such a bulb was ready for the market, due to questions of consumer acceptance, the bulb's tendency to give off less light as they age and their possible interference with radio transmissions.

The Federal Communications Commission in 1983 established rules about how much radio waves bulbs can emit. Intersource says that lab tests have shown that its bulb meets those guidelines.

The president of Diablo, Don Pezzolo, said plummeting prices in micro-electronics, which account for about one-third of the cost of the bulb, had helped make the technology commercially feasible.

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BHP Gets a Hold on Foster's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. effectively seized control of a major holding in Foster's Brewing Group on Tuesday, after losing patience with failed attempts by the entrepreneur John Elliott to refinance his company's debt.

BHP said it had appointed receivers and managers to take control of International Brewing Investments, a unit of Mr. Elliott's International Brewing Holdings Ltd. that holds a 32 percent stake in Foster's. BHP is owed more than 1 billion Australian dollars (\$758 million) by IBI; it lent Mr. Elliott the funds during his 1989 takeover bid for Foster's.

BHP said it moved after a moratorium on debt repayments, which was granted to IBI in 1990, expired in May. (Reuters, AP)

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	June 2
Australia	1.31 230 1.31 230
Canada	1.31 230 1.31 230
France	1.31 230 1.31 230
Germany	1.31 230 1.31 230
Italy	1.31 230 1.31 230
Japan	1.31 230 1.31 230
Netherlands	1.31 230 1.31 230
Sweden	1.31 230 1.31 230
Switzerland	1.31 230 1.31 230
UK	1.31 230 1.31 230
US	1.31 230 1.31 230

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$
Australia	1.31 230
Canada	1.31 230
France	1.31 230
Germany	1.31 230
Italy	1.31 230
Japan	1.31 230
Netherlands	1.31 230
Sweden	1.31 230
Switzerland	1.31 230
UK	1.31 230
US	1.31 230

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Australia	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Canada	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
France	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Germany	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Italy	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Japan	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Netherlands	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Sweden	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
Switzerland	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
UK	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230
US	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230	1.31 230

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	June 2
1 month	3 1/4%
3 months	3 1/4%
6 months	3 1/4%
1 year	3 1/4%

Key Money Rates

Currency	Rate
Australia	1.31 230
Canada	1.31 230
France	1.31 230
Germany	1.31 230
Italy	1.31 230
Japan	1.31 230
Netherlands	1.31 230
Sweden	1.31 230
Switzerland	1.31 230
UK	1.31 230
US	1.31 230

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	Rate
Australia	1.31 230
Canada	1.31 230
France	1.31 230
Germany	1.31 230
Italy	1.31 230
Japan	1.31 230
Netherlands	1.31 230
Sweden	1.31 230
Switzerland	1.31 230
UK	1.31 230
US	1.31 230

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets
First	1.31 230
Second	1.31 230
Third	1.31 230
Fourth	1.31 230
Fifth	1.31 230

GOLD

Price	June 2
1 ounce	375.00
100 ounces	37,500.00
1 kilogram	37,500.00
1 ton	37,500.00

SPORTS BASEBALL

Jays Top Twins in 10 On 2d White Homer

The Associated Press

The Toronto Blue Jays, who think they're better this year, set about proving it in Minneapolis.

In a game between division leaders and last year's playoff teams, Devon White homered twice — the second an inside-the-park home run in the 10th inning — to lead Toronto past Minnesota, 5-3, Monday night.

The Twins took two of three games played in Toronto on May 18-20.

"It's just like last year," said the Twins' manager, Tom Kelly. "Whenever we play

AMERICAN LEAGUE

the Blue Jays, whoever makes the mistake is going to get beat. Tonight, we made the mistake and got beat."

White's line drive to left-center skipped past diving left fielder Shane Mack and over center fielder Kirby Puckett, then bounced to the wall. Puckett retrieved the ball, but Greg Gagne's relay was not nearly in time.

"White's hit just found a big hole," said reliever Carl Willis, who had retired all six batters he faced to that point. "Unfortunately, with the turf, it took the big hop. Ninety percent of the time, that's a double. Once it got by, I knew with Dev's speed it wouldn't be a good outcome."

White homered batting right-handed to lead off the game. It was the third time in his career he has homered from each side of the plate in a game; he is the 56th player in league history to accomplish the feat.

"I pretty much flicked it out there in the right spot," White said of his decisive hit.

The Blue Jays added an insurance run when Joe Carter hit a two-out single and Dave Winfield doubled him home.

Yankees 7, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Nolan Ryan left the game after 10 pitches with a strained left hamstring, and New York went on to win with Matt Nokes's three-run homer being the key blow. Ryan is expected to start as scheduled on Saturday.

Athletics 10, Red Sox 7: In Oakland, Mark McGwire hit his 19th homer of the year and Terry Steinbach hit a sixth-inning homer to snap a tie.

With the score 4-4, Steinbach, who had three hits and three RBIs, started the sixth by hitting his fourth homer of the season, off Danny Darwin.

Orioles 8, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Mike Devereaux broke a 1-for-20 slump with a single, two doubles and a triple in Baltimore's 30th victory this season. His best start since the Orioles were 30-19 in 1979.

Devereaux doubled during a three-run first off Julio Valera, tripled in the third, had

an RBI single in the seventh and doubled home two more runs in the ninth.

Brewers 6, Tigers 2: In Milwaukee, Scott Fletcher started a four-run rally with a two-out RBI single in the home seventh.

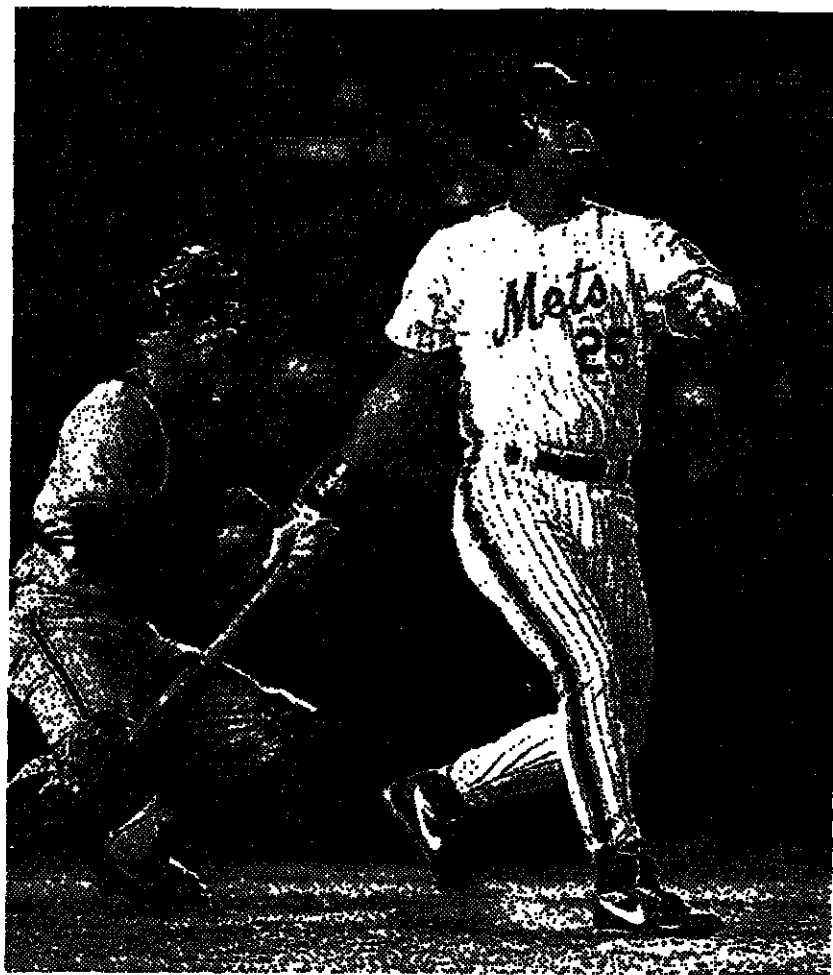
Jaime Navarro pitched eight innings and allowed eight hits, including home runs to Travis Fryman in the first and Mickey Tettleton in the fourth. The homers were Detroit's major league-leading 67th and 68th of the season.

White Sox 5, Royals 3: In rainy Kansas City, Missouri, Matt Merullo singled in the tie-breaking run in the sixth as Chicago ended a six-game losing streak.

Alex Fernandez, who had lost three straight decisions, gave up four hits and three runs in the first, but allowed only three hits the rest of the way en route to his second complete game of the season.

Rodgers to Leave Hospital
The California Angels' manager, Buck Rodgers, injured when the team's bus crashed May 21 in New Jersey, will be released from a hospital on Wednesday, The Associated Press reported a team spokesman as saying in Anaheim.

Rodgers suffered elbow and knee fractures in the accident and underwent six hours of surgery to repair the damage. He is not expected to rejoin the team for at least two or three months.



Bobby Bonilla's bases-loaded homer in the second put the Giants in a big hole.

Bonilla, Unplugged, Leads Mets' Rout

The Associated Press

Bobby Bonilla was back to being Bobby Bo for the New York Mets.

After taking out his earplugs and listening to the fans' displeasure with his minuscule batting average in Shea Stadium, Bobby Bonilla drove in a career-high six runs, four with a grand slam home run, as the Mets

NATIONAL LEAGUE

routed the San Francisco Giants, 14-1, Monday night.

The Mets, who got a season-high 16 hits, had scored only two runs in the first four games of their home stand — all losses.

Bonilla, who came in hitting .137 at home with no homers and four RBIs, said he would put the earplugs back on Tuesday.

"I can take criticism and I've always been accessible," he said. "Win or lose, I'm always at my locker. It's unfair for me to have to take this kind of criticism when nobody in

the media knew or cared what the real reason was for using them. Now maybe the stories will tell the truth."

Bonilla said he used the earplugs on the suggestion of Tom McCraw, a coach. "When you get 50,000 in the stands and the planes overhead, you can't hear a thing," he said. Shea Stadium is in the path of planes taking off from nearby La Guardia Airport.

"It was nice to have a game like this and be able to relax. The fans responded to me. I don't believe that they ever thought I was abusing them. The fans only believe what they read and hear. How can they know why I was really using the earplugs?"

Dodgers 8, Pirates 6: Pinch hitter Mitch Webster hit a three-run homer in the sixth as visiting Los Angeles won its sixth straight and Pittsburgh lost for the 13th time in 16 games.

The Dodgers, who have won 12 of their last 15, trailed by 6-1 when Webster hit his third homer this year. **of Denny Neagle.**

Cubs 6, Padres 1: Greg Maddux pitched a

four-hitter and Derrick May hit a two-run single in a five-run fifth inning in Chicago.

Maddux, who hadn't won since May 6 and had just one victory in seven previous starts, struck out six and walked none as the Cubs halted a three-game losing streak.

Braves 7, Phillies 6: In Atlanta, Tom Glavine became the league's first eight-game winner and drove in two runs in a six-run third as the Braves won their fourth straight.

Glavine (8-3) allowed five hits and four runs, just one earned, in 5½ innings and missed his record against Philadelphia to 10-1.

David Justice, Sid Bream and Glavine had two-run singles in the third off starter Cliff Brantley and Ben Rivera. Glavine, 9-for-30 this year, raised his batting average to .300.

Expos 7, Astros 1: Dennis Martinez pitched a four-hitter in Houston to win his fifth consecutive decision, and rookie Matt Stairs drove in three runs.

Martinez struck out eight and walked one in his second complete game of the year.

The Right Thing, Reluctantly

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The United Nations has spared soccer players a dreadful trial of conscience. I never thought I would say this, but for once the politicians and diplomats have taught sport a lesson and imposed leadership that is in the best interests of sportsmen.

Last Friday, soccer's international rulers insisted that nothing that was happening in Yugoslavia's dirty war made any difference to soccer.

UEFA and FIFA officials put their heads together and declared that Yugoslavia — or a predominantly Serbian team masquerading as Yugoslavian — was welcome to compete in next week's European Championship.

"We have in our statutes that we should never mix politics and sports," explained FIFA's general secretary, Sepp Blatter.

What a cop out. If sport is still such an island, why had FIFA been in the vanguard of those organizations isolating South Africa, a sanction that outlasted the athletic prime of more than one generation?

FIFA rightly recognized that apartheid broke a higher statute: That no player should be excluded because of color, race or creed. But long after South African blacks became dominant on the soccer field, FIFA, commendably, stood firm with other sports bodies in maintaining sanctions until discrimination was written out of South Africa's constitution.

So sport and politics do mix. They are intertwined, whether we wish it or not. And the manipulative power and influence that bodies like FIFA hold bring with them responsibilities beyond simplistic notions that athletes are not like other people.

How is this connected to Yugoslavia? Soccer is a part now of international trade, a commodity of prestige. It cannot and it should not seek absolution when the world community attempts to stop Serbians from firing on their neighbors' bread lines.

Once the UN passed its sanctions Saturday, Blatter modified his stance. "I think sport should never suffer from political discussions, but sport cannot be completely apart from politics," he said.

There, at last, we concur. But I still feel that soccer missed its opportunity to show human understanding in the Yugoslav affair.

Blatter's boss, FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, sidestepped the issue when he said he had just flown in from Rio and knew little of what was happening in Yugoslavia. But Lennart Johansson, UEFA's president, suggested before meeting with FIFA officials that he doubted the justification of Yugoslavia's participating in the European Championship with a team clearly different from that which had qualified for the tournament.

HOWEVER, FIFA's refusal Friday to bar Yugoslavia compromised Johansson. The official line was that Yugoslavia had qualified and broken no rule.

No rule but that of governing human conduct. Ivica Osim, the Yugoslav national team's manager, had already quit because his parents were under bombardment in Bosnia, and such is the propaganda suggesting the authentic Yugoslav team had arrived in Sweden that we should detail the extent of the withdrawals.

Absent were the goalkeeper Tomislav Ivkovic and four other leading Croatian players. Absent was Srdko Katancic of Slovenia. Absent was Darko Pancev of Macedonia, whose 10 goals in eight qualifying matches had been unequalled.

Absent was Faruk Hadzibegovic, the Yugoslav World Cup captain of 1990 and a patriot who had amassed 57 caps playing for his country. Absent was Hadzibegovic's fellow Bosnian Muslim, Mehmed Bazdarevic.

Most took themselves out of the finals, some because of threats on their lives. So when Johansson said how sorry he feels for the Yugoslavs who did turn up to play in Sweden, how greater is the sorrow due those whose wrecked sporting dreams are compounded by devastation to homes and families?

Yes, the erstwhile Yugoslav was such a fine producer of gifted players that the tournament is diminished by their absence — though only fools will underestimate the Danes who won in Belgrade during the qualifying matches but finished second in the group.

Yes, Dejan Savicevic is one of the Serbs whose flair would have graced this event. His consolation is that his family is not under fire, and that he has been plucked out of Belgrade by AC Milan's paying nearly a world record sum for his services.

BUT IT IS a lie to pretend that Savicevic would have been in Malmö alongside comrades who had supported him, shared rooms and food with him, ignored the ethnic tensions with him all these years.

"My country doesn't deserve to play in the European Championship," said Osim, the resigned manager who spent six years knitting the team together. "On the scale of human suffering, I cannot reconcile events at home with my position as national manager."

There are, of course, others attempting that reconciliation. Miljan Miljanic, the Montenegrin technical director of the Yugoslav federation, rails at the injustice of this "undemocratic decision." Vojta Rakicovic, the federation president, says defiantly, "There were nine Serbians, five Montenegrins, two Slovenians, two Bosnians and two Macedonians in the squad. The boys do not bother about nationality."

The boys that were left may not. But without waiting for the political lead that never came from the European Community, or for the UN dicta, two small Swedish clubs last week pulled out of scheduled friendly fixtures against the new Yugoslavia.

Players on their level could afford to put their conscience first. Alas, international players are expected, like soldiers, to go where they are sent, and to perform whatever their feelings toward others.

Had England been obliged to play Yugoslavia on June 11, David Platt would have been bound to turn out for his country's team despite his friendship with two Croatians whose family ties and responsibilities forbade them to play.

For the whole of the last season, Platt was captain of the Bari team in Italy, and Zvonimir Boban and Robert Jarni were his teammates. Platt would, with private apologies, have given his all against the Serbians who had replaced his friends.

The United Nations spared him that embarrassment.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

BOOKS

FDR'S MOVIEMAKER: Memoirs and Scripts

By Pare Lorentz. 243 pages. Illustrated. \$29.95. University of Nevada Press, MS 166, Reno, Nevada 89557.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

PARE LORENTZ, the great American documentary filmmaker, didn't live to see the publication of his invaluable "FDR's Movie-maker," but fortunately he completed the manuscript before his death on March 4 at the age of 86. The book is a personal monument to his trailblazing and a reminder of the glory years of that overlooked art form, the social documentary.

And it is more. In light of the current harassment of creative artists and performers by political watchdogs, including those who would dismantle public television, the memoir serves to recall that the federal government was a fountainhead of financial support and encouragement for the arts during the New Deal era.

The title of Lorentz's book is no idle boast. In 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him chief of a newly established small agency, the U.S. Film Service. With a storyteller's eye, Lorentz describes the scene at a White House dinner in 1939 when the president introduced him to two Episcopal bishops. They were dressed in velvet knee breeches and were smoking long cigars that reminded the young film maker of Holly-

wood movie producers. To the annoyance of the bishops and other dignitaries, Roosevelt singled out Lorentz and said: "He's my shooter. He photographs America to show what it's like to our people."

In his memoir, Lorentz describes his beginnings in the 1920s as a contributor of brief items to The New Yorker and as a film critic for Judge, Vanity Fair, Town and Country and McCall's. Coming from a poor family in West Virginia, he was familiar with the plight of the homeless and unemployed. He decided to turn his hand from film reviewing to filmmaking.

In 1936, with a budget of \$6,000, he wrote and directed "The Plow That Broke the Plains," about the plight of people living in the Dust Bowl and the fragility of the earth's mantle. The documentary, which had a score by Virgil Thomson, was sponsored by the Resettlement Administration. After the Resettlement Administration was adjudged unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it was moved into the Agriculture Department by executive order and renamed the Farm Security Administration.

In 1938, Lorentz wrote and directed a second classic, "The River," again with music by Thomson, for the Farm Security Administration. It was a history of the Mississippi River basin and the effect of the Tennessee Valley Authority on controlling erosion and flooding. This time Lorentz came in with a master print for \$49,500. It won the award for best documentary at the Venice Film Festival.

Lorentz gave the documentary a new direction in 1939 with "The Fight for

Life," an adaptation of Dr. Paul de Kruif's book for the U.S. Film Service. By depicting infant mortality in the Chicago slums, the film illustrated the inadequacies of prenatal hygiene. It was released theatrically by Columbia Pictures.

Students of the documentary will appreciate the background notes and actual scripts of these Lorentz films that appear in the book. His narrative writing is in the spirit of "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck and "The People, Yes," by Carl

Sandburg. Some Depression language in "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "The River" would be frowned upon today in a government-sponsored film or over the commercial airwaves.

"FDR's Movie-maker" blends autobiography and film history. It's a tribute to a bold documentary and to an idealistic time in the arts.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FICTION

1. JEWELS, by Danielle Steel 1 3

2. SAHARA, by Clive Cussler 7 2

3. THE PLACES YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss 5 110

4. THE PELICAN BRIEF, by John Grisham 3 12

5. ALL AROUND THE TOWN, by Mary Higgins Clark 2 6

6. WAITING TO EXHALE, by Terry McMillan 6 7

7. JAZZ, by Toni Morrison 6 7

8. IT'S FOR INNOCENT, by Sue Grafton 9 5

9. FRENCH SILK, by Sandra Brown 9 5

10. RISING SUN, by Michael Crichton 11 16

11. THE LIVING SUN, by Annie Dillard 12 3

NONFICTION

1. GIVE WAR A CHANCE, by P.J. O'Rourke 2 6

2. REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN, by Gloria Steinem 1 18

3. THE JUDICEMAN'S POWER, by Jay Kordich 5 28

4. HEAD TO HEAD, by Lester Thurow 7 4

5. TWO NATIONS, by Andrew Hacker 4 5

6. THE WAY I SEE IT, by Paul Davis 6 3

7. WHO WILL TELL THE PEOPLE, by William Safire 10 4

8. THE SILENT PASSAGE, by Gail Sheehy 3 1

9. ROGUE WARRIOR, by Richard Marcinko 3 11

10. DIANA IN PRIVATE, by Lady Colin Campbell 1 1

11. PLAYING IN THE DARK, by Tom Westwood 17 3

12. DEN OF THIEVES, by James H. Stewart 15 33

13. THE DISUNITING OF AMERICA, by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. 14 9

14. MOLLY: MY LIFE, by Molly Ivins 13 27

15. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, by Blanche Wiesen Cook 9 2

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1. A RETURN TO LOVE, by Marianne Williamson 2 15

2. JUDICEMAN'S POWER OF JUICING, by Jay Kordich 1 6

3. HOW TO SATISFY A WOMAN, by Charles J. Givens 4 26

4. MORE WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens 3 26

5. THE ART OF WORLDLY WISDOM, by Baltasar Gracian 4

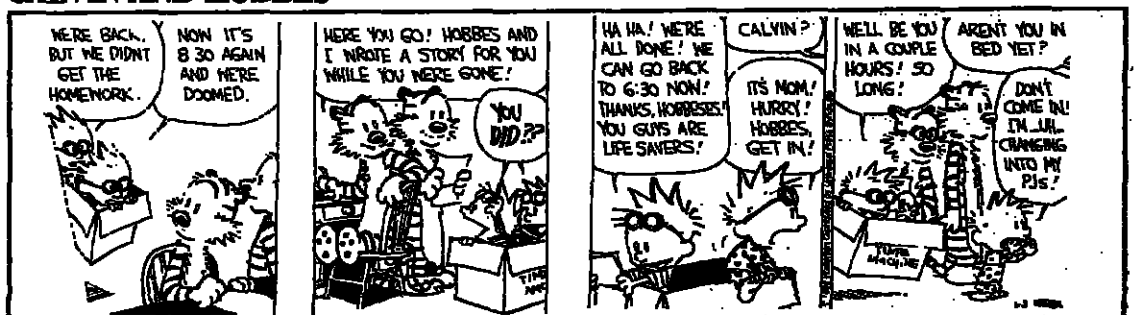
PEANUTS



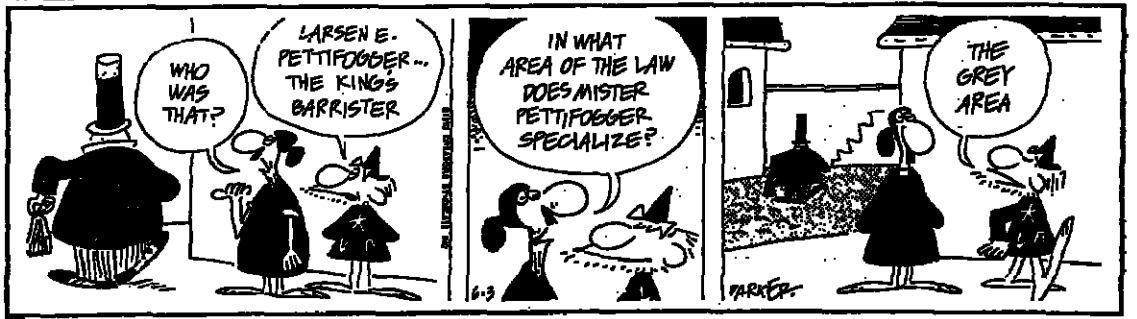
BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD of ID



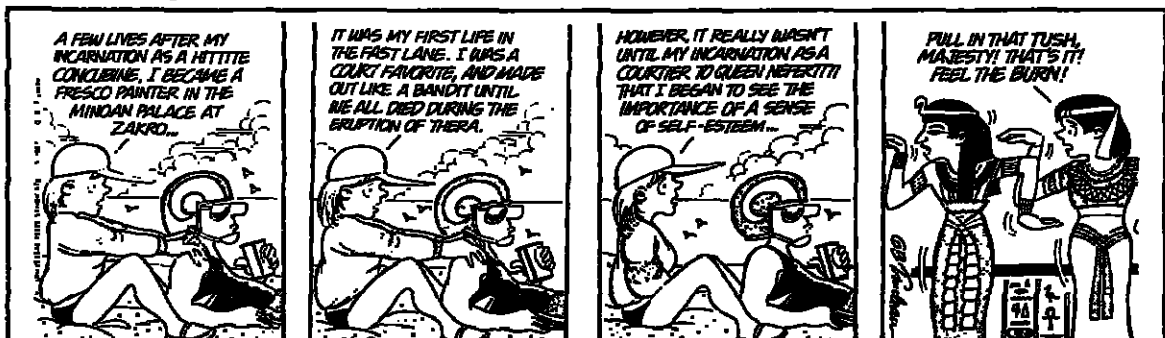
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNAB

ORNOC

ATTARR

MIQGES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the scurpion answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: VOCAL NOBLE CANGER BEHOLD

Answer: She was never overboard, but often this—LOOKED OVER

BLONDIE



SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

American League East Division

Team W L Pct GB

Toronto 41 19 .683 0

New York 38 22 .633 3

Baltimore 37 23 .617 4

Seattle 36 24 .600 5

California 35 25 .581 6

West Division

Minnesota 42 18 .700 0

St. Louis 39 21 .650 3

Chicago 38 22 .633 4

San Francisco 37 23 .617 5

Colorado 36 24 .600 6

Central Division

Cleveland 40 20 .667 0

Kansas City 39 21 .650 1

Detroit 38 22 .633 2

Chicago 37 23 .617 3

Philadelphia 36 24 .600 4

Montreal 35 25 .581 5

SPORTS FRENCH OPEN

Zvereva: Half an Elephant's Better

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — They discussed Steffi Graf only in the present tense. How could she beat Steffi Graf today? Juan Núñez laid out the plan logically, mathematically, but they were like two burglars in a candlelit cellar planning to rob Fort Knox. The idea of beating Steffi Graf had seemed exactly that ridiculous just four years ago. Was she recovered from that day? They were about to find out.

Graf, No. 2 in the world, was waiting on Court No. 1 in the quarterfinals of the French Open.

"I looked to see if she had some signs of feeling the burden," said Núñez, the coach of Natalia Zvereva. "She was dealing with the pressure very well. She felt her game coming together. It would be difficult if she went on the court knowing she had only the little top-spin shot. Today she was knowing she had the weapons."

In 1988, when she was 17 years old, Zvereva had ascended to the final of the French Open. Graf would complete the Grand Slam that year. She played like a lawn-mower in short grass in those days, going for winners on almost every shot, and her opponent, Zvereva, was absolutely obliging. The match lasted 32 minutes. Graf won, 6-0, 6-0, and Zvereva could not leave the court fast enough.

She finished the year ranked No. 7, but the panic of that day rusted on her, reinforced by the two or three matches she would play against Graf every season. One time, in 1990, Zvereva was able to use a tiebreaker set against Graf. Otherwise, she never won more than three or four games. Her ranking fell out of the top 20. She fought with the Soviet Tennis Federation to retain her prize money. She gained weight, lost enthusiasm. She was 0-8 lifetime against Steffi Graf.

"I always liked Natalia since 1988," Núñez said. "I worked that year with Chris Evert, and in Boston they were playing a match in a tiebreaker. I told Chris to go to the net. She hit a beautiful approach, and Natalia went into the corner and hit an incredible backhand passing shot. She always had such great hands. She was a player you always wished you could be able to coach."

They began working together last October at Núñez's home in Boca Raton, Florida. He is 35 years old, handsome and reassuring. His first job was to resurrect Zvereva's confidence so that her talent might emerge. Ultimately, he wanted her to learn different shots, slices and lobs, to make the most of her sensitive hands. But she did not trust him. Raised in the Soviet system, she was used to taking orders from demanding coaches. He wished that she would enjoy her sport more often.

"I was just trying to get her to believe in myself, that I could help her," Núñez said. "I wasn't there to make her life miserable. I wanted to make her dream of getting back into the top 10. I just wanted her to laugh. Have a happy life. Let us laugh about tragedy, because that's what comedy is, laughing about tragedy."

Zvereva was ranked 28th when the French Open began last week. Graf's name appeared at the bottom of the draw sheet, like that of a high school bully waiting at the end of a hallway. They each advanced through four matches in straight sets, and now it was Tuesday, just

after 11 A.M., and Graf was breaking her opponent's serve, as always. The difference was that Zvereva was breaking back.

For the first time ever, they both were throwing punches.

Graf ran off with the last three games to win the first set, and typically, she was serving for the match with a 5-4 lead in the second. Suddenly, she found herself down love-40. Two points later she had been broken. Within 15 minutes Zvereva had won the tiebreaker. It was an endless fight, the type you see in the movies, where the one guy is knocked down a half-dozen times and still staggers up swinging. It was raining and cold and, by 1988 standards, this match should have been finished a half-hour earlier. But Zvereva was 21 now, and she was going to play another set.

"I have a feeling that my game is better when I am down," she said later. "For some reason, when we were even in the score, for some reason I played a bit maybe too safe. That is not an advantage to me."

Graf won the first four games of the final set, but Zvereva seemed to enjoy being punched in the nose. She broke Graf twice to come within 4-3, and that, finally, was there was of that. Ultimately the match required 2 hours, 15 minutes, as well as all of Graf's wits. Núñez was waiting for Zvereva as she came off the court.

"She never really gave up," Núñez said after the 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3 loss to Graf. "I remember watching some of the final in '88, and you could see a girl who was just very scared out there. Today, Steffi was all over her, but Natalia was still using the shots and combinations she went onto the court with. Still, when she had a chance to go ahead in the match, you could see that she was tentative. I think the next time, when she has a chance to turn it around, I think

she's going to be able to turn it around and finish out the match."

Only after this match did Núñez mention the French Open loss of 1988. Zvereva agreed with everything he had to say, then she sat down in the same room where she had sat four years earlier.

"I choked big time, I really did," she said of the 1988 embarrassment. "I just put too much pressure on myself, for some reason which is still unknown to me, but I did it."

And now?

"My coach said that I had a big elephant on my shoulders," she said. "She beat me so many times. But it is kind of falling off my shoulder now. Maybe half of it is left."

How heavy is half an elephant?

"Wow," she said, 21 years old and giggling. "It is heavy. You don't want to know."

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Joe Henderson: A Spotlight of His Own

New York Times Service

[illegible]